



Annual Report 2024

Inter-American Court of Human Rights

(DRAFT VERSION)



I/A Court H.R.
PROTECTING RIGHTS

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CHAPTER

01

Foreword



On behalf of the judges of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, as well as the Court's Secretariat, I am honored to present the 2024 Annual Report. This document is not merely a systematization of the Court's work; it is, above all, a testament to its unwavering commitment to the defense of human dignity and the protection of the fundamental rights of more than 600 million people on our continent.

The year 2024 was especially significant as we commemorated 45th anniversary of the Inter-American Court. This milestone was not only an institutional achievement but also a reaffirmation of the Court's essential role in strengthening human rights in the Americas. Since its establishment in 1979, the Court has remained steadfast in its mission to guarantee justice, set historical precedents, and expand the protection of fundamental rights throughout the region.

In January 2024, I proudly assumed the Presidency of the Court with the firm conviction that every decision, judgment, and action taken by this institution has the power to transform realities, bridge inequality, and restore hope to those whose rights have been violated. This commitment is inescapable, for as the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has stated: *"We cannot empower women and girls unless we are promoting, respecting, protecting and fulfilling their human rights. And one of the main tools for strengthening women's rights is full and meaningful participation in public life and decision-making."* Inspired by these words and the legacy of this Court, I undertake this responsibility with dedication and the certainty that the Inter-American Court not only delivers justice but also fosters confidence, hope, and change through each of its decisions.

Our 45th anniversary has been a moment of celebration and reflection. The Court has traversed a path filled with major challenges, consolidating itself as an cornerstone of the Inter-American system. To commemorate this journey, we organized a series of activities in different parts of the region. To name a few, at our seat in San José, Costa Rica, we held a solemn ceremony that recalled the historical milestones of this Court. In Guatemala, we convened brought together experts and leaders who attended a keynote lecture on the relationship between international and domestic law. In Bogotá, in collaboration with the Universidad Externado, we facilitated discussions on the Court's impact and future challenges.

However, beyond the commemoration, this anniversary was also an opportunity to look toward the future. In October 2024, the Court worked directly with children and adolescents in participatory workshops, culminating in a historic initiative: the proposal for the first *American Convention on Human Rights for and by Children and Adolescents*. This project underscores the Court's firm commitment to future generations and to building a world where human rights are inalienable guarantees and not mere aspirations.

The Court's impact on its 45th anniversary was also reflected in the consolidation of its jurisdictional work. During this year, the Court delivered 37 judgments, held 32 public hearings, including 3 hearings on Advisory Opinions. These are not just numbers; each judgment represents a story, a struggle for justice, and a right restored. Through our decisions, we have strengthened the protection of fundamental rights in areas such as the right to prior consultation of indigenous and tribal peoples, freedom of association, due diligence in judicial investigations, gender violence in the family, and political rights in electoral processes.



However, the Court's work transcends the case files and dockets. During this year members of the Court made on-site visits to indigenous communities in Paraguay, where they not only observed but also listened to and understood the realities of those seeking justice. Once again, the Court has consolidated its position as a court that is close to the victims and committed to justice on the ground.

The Court also amplified its impact through training and education initiatives. Our Training Center conducted multiple training courses in face-to-face, hybrid, and virtual modalities, reaching individuals and communities throughout the region - because every person trained is a new human rights defender and every course taught is a step towards a more just and equitable society.

This year also marked a moment of transition and renewal in the Court. I would like to express my deep appreciation to Judge Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor Poisot and to Judge Humberto Sierra Porto, who completed their 12-year terms, leaving an invaluable imprint on Inter-American jurisprudence. At the same time, we celebrate the incorporation of new members to the Court: we welcome Judge Diego Moreno Rodríguez (Paraguay) and Judge Alberto Borea Odría (Peru), as well as Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique, who begins his second term at the Court (2025-2031).

As I conclude my first year as President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, I reaffirm my firm commitment to the mission of this Court. It is not only a jurisdictional body; it is also a beacon that illuminates the darkest corners of injustice and inequality in the hemisphere. In its 45 years of existence, it has been a pillar in the construction of a more just America, where human dignity is the guiding principle of our societies.

Now more than ever, the Inter-American Court remains resolute in its purpose of ensuring justice for all under its jurisdiction. The future of human rights in the Americas is being shaped here, through every judgment, every decision, and every action. We will continue moving forward with conviction, determination, and an unwavering commitment to human dignity.

Judge Nancy Hernández López
President
Inter-American Court of Human Rights
December 2024



See here the summary of the path taken by the Court during 2024, in fulfillment of its commitment to dignity, equality, and freedom, fundamental pillars enshrined in the American Convention.



CHAPTER

02

The Court: Structure and Attributions



Creation

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (hereinafter, “The Court”) was formally established on September 3, 1979, following the entry into force of the American Convention on Human Rights (hereinafter “the Convention” or “the American Convention”) on July 18, 1978. The Court’s Statute (hereinafter, “the Statute”) establishes that it is an “autonomous judicial institution” mandated to interpret and apply the American Convention.



See the historical gallery on the Court’s 45th Anniversary Commemoration [here](#).

Organization and Composition

As stipulated in Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the seat of the Court is in San José, Costa Rica, and it is composed of seven judges, nationals of Member States of the Organization of American States (hereinafter “the OAS”).

The judges are elected by the States Parties to the American Convention, by secret ballot and by the vote of an absolute majority during the OAS General Assembly immediately before the expiry of the terms of the outgoing judges. Judges are elected in an individual capacity from among jurists of the highest moral authority and of recognized competence in the field of human rights. In addition, they must possess the qualifications required for the exercise of the highest judicial functions, in accordance with the law of the State of which they are nationals or of the State that proposes them as candidates.

Judges are elected for a term of six years and may be re-elected only once. Judges whose terms have expired shall continue to serve with regard to the “cases they have begun to hear and that are still pending judgment and, to this end, they will not be replaced by the judges newly elected by the OAS General Assembly. The President and the Vice President are elected by the judges themselves for a two-year period and may be re-elected.

During the 163rd Regular Session of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Judge Nancy Hernández López, a Costa Rican national, was elected as the Court’s new President. During the same session, Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, a Brazilian national, was elected as the new Vice President. Their terms began on January 1, 2024 and will conclude on December 31, 2025.

Consequently, the composition of the Court during 2024 was as follows¹:



First row, from left to right:

- ▶ Judge Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor Poisot (Mexico);
- ▶ Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch (Brasil), Vice-President;
- ▶ Judge Nancy Hernández López (Costa Rica), President;
- ▶ Judge Humberto A. Sierra Porto (Colombia);

Second row, from left to right:

- ▶ Judge Verónica Gómez (Argentina)
- ▶ Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique (Uruguay);
- ▶ Judge Patricia Pérez Goldberg (Chile)

The judges are assisted in the exercise of their functions by the Court's Secretariat. The Registrar of the Court is Pablo Saavedra Alessandri (Chile), and, until May 31, 2024 Romina I. Sijniensky (Argentina) served as the Court's Deputy Registrar. On June 1, 2024, the Registrar appointed Gabriela Pacheco Arias (Costa Rica) as the new Deputy Registrar, a position she has held since that date.

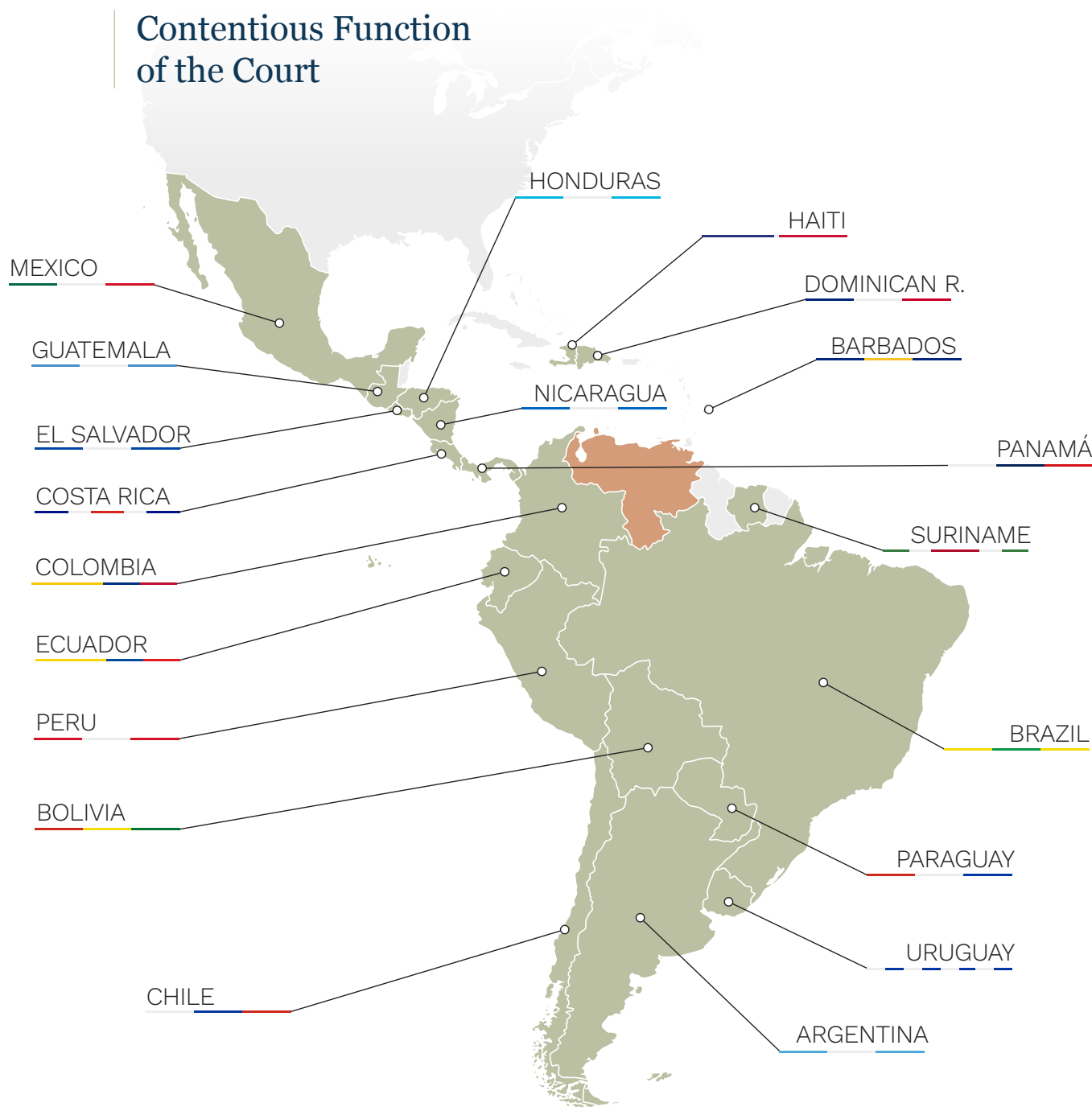
Finally, in 2024, Judges Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor Poisot (Mexico) and Humberto Sierra Porto (Colombia) concluded their term of office on December 31, 2024.

During the 54th OAS General Assembly, three (3) members of the Court were elected for the 2025-2030 term. Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique (Uruguay) was re-elected and Judges Alberto Borea Odría (Peru) and Diego Moreno Rodríguez (Paraguay) were elected. All of them will begin their terms of office on January 1, 2025.

¹ The listing is indicated in order of precedence. Pursuant to Article 13(1)-(2) of the Statute of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, "[t]he titular Judges shall have precedence after the President and Vice-President, according to their seniority in office" and "[i]n the case of two or more Judges of equal seniority, precedence shall be determined by age."

States Parties²

In 2024, of the 35 Member States of the OAS, the following 20 have accepted the Court's contentious jurisdiction:



² Venezuela submitted a claim concerning the American Convention on September 10, 2012. Notwithstanding the above, a controversy persists in various contentious cases as to whether the Inter-American Court of Human Rights retains jurisdiction over events occurring after the claim became effective.

Functions

According to the American Convention, the Court exercises three main functions: (i) the contentious function; (ii) the function of ordering provisional measures, and (iii) an advisory function.

Contentious function:



Watch the video to learn why the I/A Court of Human Rights does not choose the cases on which it rules.

In cases submitted to its jurisdiction, this function enables the Court to determine whether a State has incurred international responsibility for the violation of any of the rights recognized in the American Convention or in any other human rights treaty applicable under the inter-American system and, if so, to order the necessary measures of reparation to redress the consequences of the violation of such rights.

There are two stages to the procedure followed by the Court to decide contentious cases submitted to its jurisdiction: a) the contentious stage, and (b) the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment.

Contentious Stage

This stage has six (6) phases:

1



Initial briefs.

4



Evidentiary procedures.

2



Oral phase or public hearing and reception of statements.

5



Deliberation and delivery of the judgment.

3



Final written arguments of the parties and observations of the Commission.

6



Interpretation requests.

Initial written phase

Submission of the case by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights³

The proceedings begin with the submission of the case by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (“the Inter-American Commission” or “the Commission”). To ensure the appropriate processing of the case, the Court’s Rules of Procedure require that the brief presenting the case include, *inter alia*⁴:

1



A copy of the report issued by the Commission under Article 50 of the American Convention.

3



The evidence offered, indicating the facts and arguments to which it refers.

2



A copy of the complete case file before the Commission, including any communications subsequent to the report under Article 50 of the Convention.

4



The reasons that led the Commission to present the case.

Once the case has been presented, the President of the Court makes a preliminary examination to verify that the essential requirements for its presentation have been fulfilled.

If these requirements are met, the Secretariat notifies the case⁵ to the respondent State and to the presumed victim, to his/her representatives or to the inter-American defender, if applicable. A judge rapporteur is now appointed to the case, in chronological order, and, with the support of the Court’s Secretariat, he/she examines the respective case.

Designation of an Inter-American Public Defender

When a presumed victim does not have legal representation in a case and/or lacks financial resources and indicates his/her wish to be represented by an inter-American defender, the Court will inform the AIDEF General Coordinator of the Inter-American Association of Public Defenders (AIDEF) so that, within 10 days, the latter may appoint the defenders who will assume the legal representation and defense. The AIDEF General Secretariat will select two defenders and one substitute⁶ from among the inter-American public defenders to represent the presumed victim before the Court. The chosen defenders are then sent the documentation relating to the submission of the case to the Court, so that they may assume the legal representation of the presumed victim before the Court from then on and throughout the processing of the case.

3 In accordance with Article 61 of the American Convention, States also have the right to submit a case to the Court for its decision, in which case the provisions of Article 36 of the Court’s Rules of Procedure shall apply.




4 Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Article 35.

5 *Ibid.*, articles 38 and 39.

6 Article 12 of the “Unified Regulations for AIDEF’s Practice before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights,” approved on June 7, 2013, by the AIDEF Board of Directors, entered into force, in accordance with Article 27 of said Regulations, on June 14, 2013.






Presentation of the brief with pleadings, motions and evidence by the alleged victims

Once the case has been notified to the parties, the alleged victims or their representatives have a non-renewable period of two months following the date of notification of the presentation of the case and its annexes to submit their autonomous brief with pleadings, motions and evidence (also known as “the pleadings and motions brief”). This brief must include, among other elements⁷:

- 1  A description of the facts within the factual framework established by the Commission.
- 2  The evidence offered, in the correct order, indicating the facts and arguments to which it relates.
- 3  The claims, including those relating to reparations and costs.

Presentation of the answering brief by the respondent State

From the time it receives the pleadings and motions brief and its attachments, the State has two months to present its answer to this brief and to the brief submitting the case presented by the Commission and the alleged victims or their representatives. Its answering brief must indicate, *inter alia*:

- 1  Whether it files preliminary objections.
- 2  Whether it accepts the facts and the claims or contests them.
- 3  The evidence offered, in the correct order, indicating the facts and the arguments to which it relates.
- 4  The legal arguments, observations on the reparations and costs requested, and the pertinent conclusions.
- 5  The possible proposals of expert witnesses, indicating the purpose of their opinions, and accompanied by their curriculum vitae.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Article 40.

This answering brief is then forwarded to the Commission and the alleged victims or their representatives⁸.

Presentation of the brief with observations on preliminary objections filed by the State

If the State files preliminary objections, the Commission and the alleged victims or their representatives can submit their respective observations within 30 days of receiving notice of the objections⁹.

Presentation of the brief with observations on the State's acknowledgement of responsibility

If the State makes a partial or total acknowledgement of responsibility, the Commission and the representatives of the presumed victims are granted time to forward any observations they deem pertinent.

Possibility of taking other measures in the context of the written proceedings

Following submission of the principal briefs, and before the oral proceedings start, the Commission, the presumed victims or their representatives, and the respondent State may ask the President to take other measures in the context of the written proceedings. If the President considers this pertinent, he/she will establish time frames for presentation of the respective document¹⁰.

Reception of *amicus curiae* briefs

Any interested person or institution may submit *amicus curiae* briefs to the Court. These are briefs prepared by third persons who are not parties to a case, and who voluntarily offer their opinion on some aspect of the case in order to collaborate with the Court in its deliberations. In contentious cases, this type of brief can be presented at any moment of the proceedings, but no more than 15 days after the public hearing. In cases in which no public hearing is held, such briefs must be sent within 15 days of the order setting a deadline for forwarding the final arguments. *Amicus curiae* briefs may also be submitted in proceedings on monitoring compliance with judgment and on provisional measures¹¹.

Psychological Assistance Fund

Since January 1, 2024 the psychological support service for persons testifying before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights has been implemented. The service will be provided by Costa Rican psychology professionals, within the framework of the cooperation agreement signed with the Court on August 30, 2023.

Oral phase or public hearing

The oral phase or public hearing begins with the submission by the parties and the Commission of the final lists of deponents. When these lists have been received, they are forwarded to the other party so that the latter may forward any observations or objections it deems pertinent¹².

The Court or its President calls for a hearing in an order in which any observations, objections or recusals presented by the parties are taken into consideration, if this is deemed necessary. This order defines the purpose and the method of providing the testimony of each declarant¹³, which may be offered orally or by means of an affidavit. The hearings are public unless the Court considers it desirable that they be totally or partially private¹⁴.

8 Ibid., article 41.

9 Ibid., article 42.4.

10 Ibid., article 43.

11 Ibid., article 44.

12 Ibid., article 46.

13 Ibid., article 46.

14 Ibid., article 15.

The public hearing begins with a presentation by the Commission in which it explains the grounds for the report under Article 50 of the Convention and for the submission of the case to the Court, as well as any other matter that it considers relevant for deciding the case¹⁵. The judges of the Court then hear the presumed victims, witnesses and expert witnesses convened by the above-mentioned order, who are examined by the parties and, if appropriate, by the judges. The Commission may question certain expert witnesses in exceptional circumstances under the provisions of Article 52(3) of the Court's Rules of Procedure; that is, when the inter-American public order of human rights is notably affected and when their opinion refers to an issue contained in an expert opinion offered by the Commission. After this, the President gives the floor to the parties so that they may present their arguments on the merits of the case. Subsequently, the President grants them the opportunity for a reply and a rejoinder. Once the arguments have concluded, the Commission presents its final observations, and then the judges pose their concluding questions to the representatives of the State, of the alleged victims and of the Inter-American Commission. This hearing usually lasts a day and a half and is livestreamed via the Court's social networks¹⁶.



Watch the video of the Carrión et al. vs. Nicaragua Hearing

To view the recording of the public hearings, click [here](#).

Phase of final written arguments of the parties and final written observations of the Commission

During this phase, the presumed victims or their representatives, and the respondent State present their final written arguments. The Commission presents final written observations if it deems this pertinent¹⁷.

Evidentiary procedures

Pursuant to Article 58 of its Rules of Procedure, the Court may, “at any stage of the proceedings,” require the following evidentiary procedures, without prejudice to the arguments and documentation submitted by the parties:

1



Obtain, on its own motion, any evidence it considers helpful and necessary.

2



Require the submission of any evidence or any explanation or statement that, in the Court's opinion, may be useful.

3



Request any entity, office, organ, or authority of its choice to obtain information, express an opinion, or issue a report or opinion on any given point; or commission one or more of its members to take steps to advance the proceedings, including hearings or procedures at the seat of the Court or elsewhere.

¹⁵ Ibid., article 51.

¹⁶ Ibid., article 51.

¹⁷ Ibid., article 56.

Phase of Deliberation and delivery of Judgment

During the phase of deliberation and delivery of judgment, the judge rapporteur of each case, supported by the Court's Secretariat and based on the arguments and evidence provided by the parties, presents a draft judgment to the full Court for its consideration. The judges then deliberate on this draft judgment. During these deliberations, the draft is discussed and approved until the operative paragraphs of the judgment are reached; these are then voted on by the Court's judges. In some cases, the judges submit their dissenting or concurring opinions. After the Court has delivered the judgment, it is published and notified to the parties.

Requests for Interpretation and Rectification

The Court's judgments are final and non-appealable¹⁸. Nevertheless, the parties and the Commission have 90 days in which they may request clarification of the meaning or scope of the judgment in question. Pursuant to Article 67 of the Convention, the Court decides this matter by means of an interpretation judgment. The interpretation may be made at the request of any of the parties, provided it is submitted within 90 days of notification of the judgment¹⁹. In addition, the Court may, on its own motion, or at the request of one of the parties submitted within one month of notification of the judgment, rectify any obvious clerical errors or errors in calculation. If a rectification is made, the Court will notify the Commission and the parties²⁰.

Stage of Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

The Inter-American Court is responsible for monitoring compliance with its judgments, pursuant to Articles 33, 62(1), 62(3) and 65 of the Convention, Article 69 of the Court's Rules of Procedure and Article 30 of its Statute. The purpose of monitoring compliance with the judgments is to ensure that the reparations ordered by the Court in each specific case are executed and complied with fully. See, [Section 05](#) for a detailed analysis of the Court's activity in the area of monitoring compliance with judgments.



Click and watch the visit video.

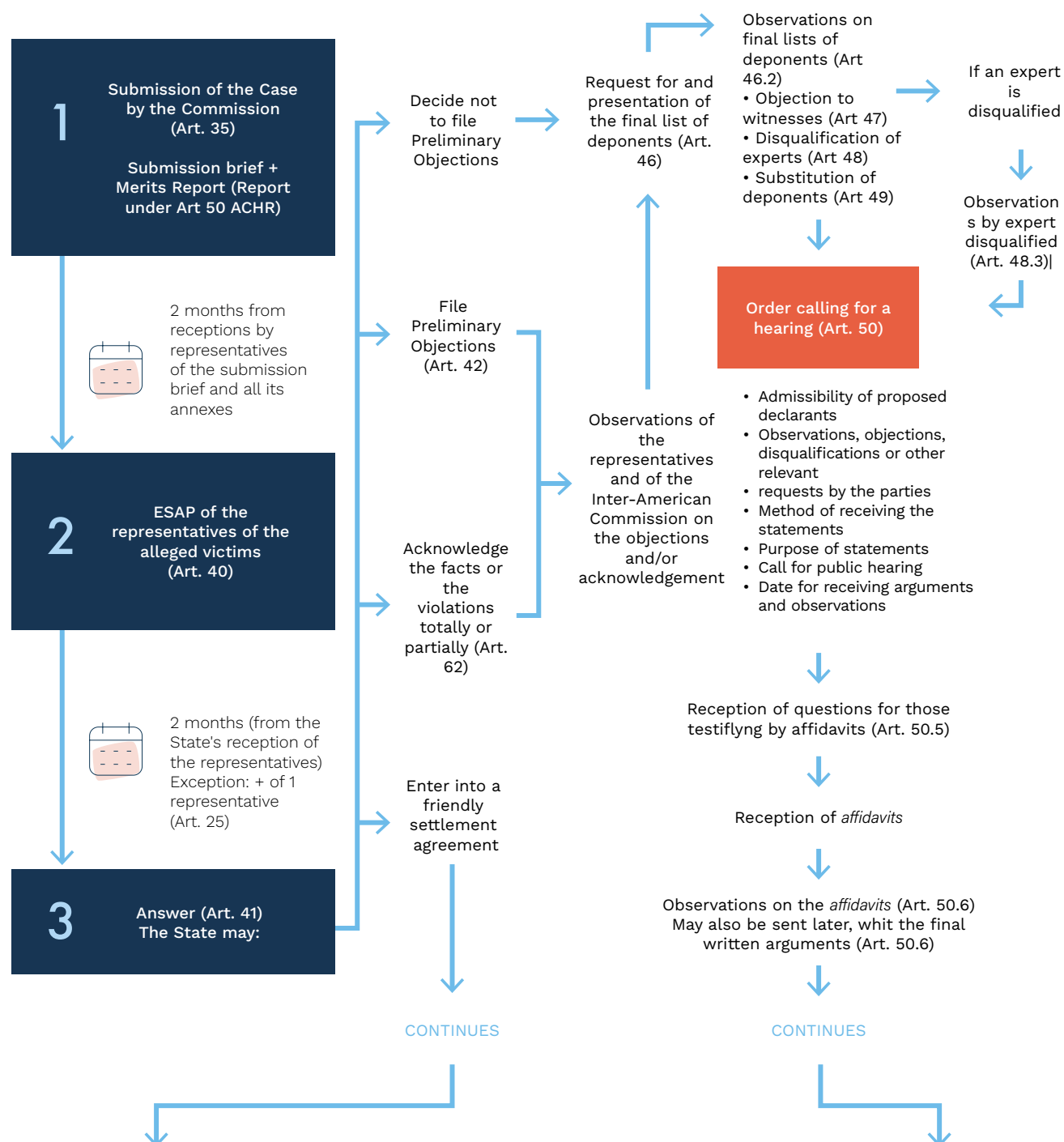
¹⁸ American Convention on Human Rights, Article 67.

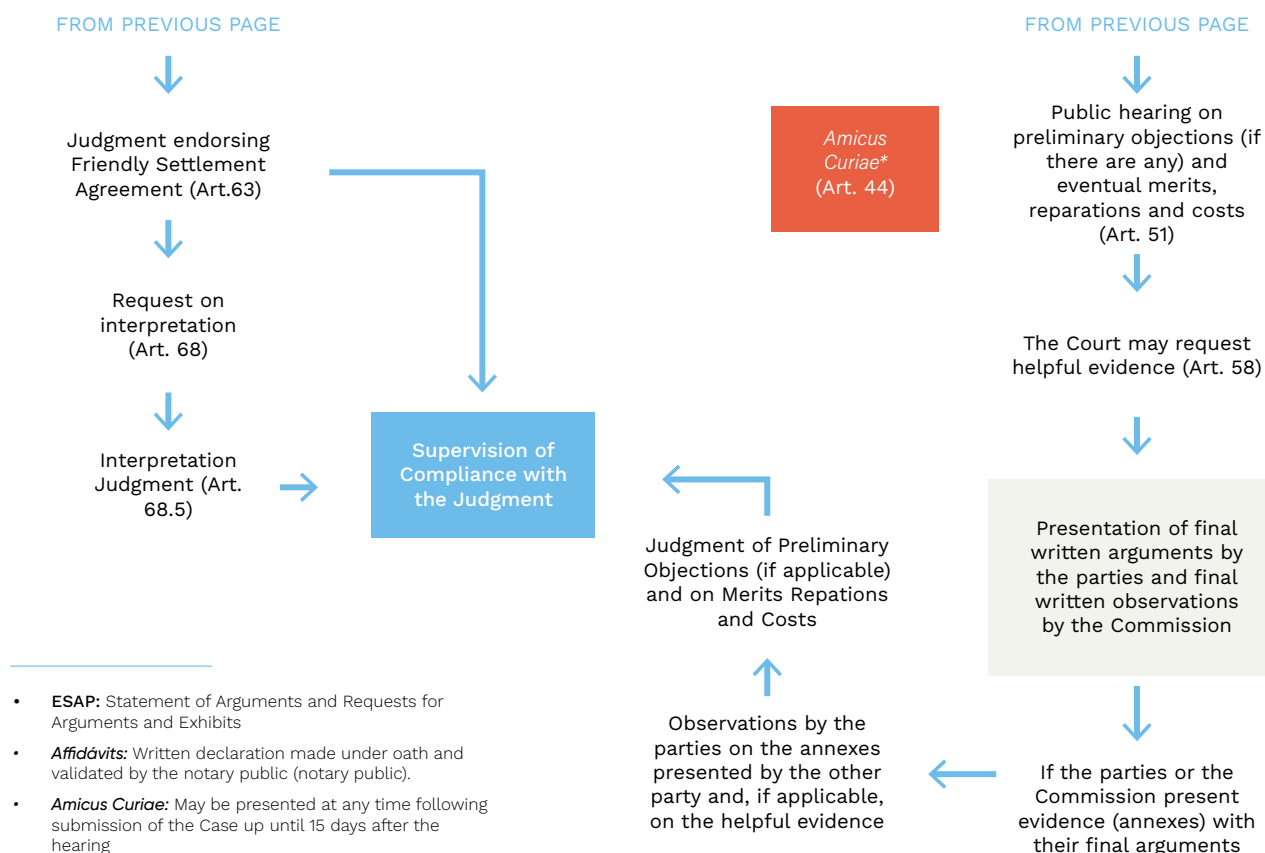
¹⁹ Ídem.

²⁰ Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Article 76.

MAIN WRITINGS

Outline of the procedure before the Inter-American Court





Function of ordering Provisional Measures

The Court orders provisional measures of protection in order to guarantee the rights of specific individuals or groups of individuals who are in a situation of: a) extreme gravity; b) urgency and, c) at risk of suffering irreparable harm²¹. These three requirements must be met for the Court to grant such measures.

The Inter-American Commission may request provisional measures at any time, even if the case has not yet been submitted to the Court's jurisdiction. In addition, the representatives of the presumed victims can request provisional measures, provided they are related to a case that the Court is examining, either at the merits stage or at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment. The Court may also order such measures *ex officio* at any stage of the proceedings.

RESOLUCIÓN SOLICITUD DE MEDIDAS PROVISIONALES Y SUPERVISIÓN DE CUMPLIMIENTO DE SENTENCIA

Caso Molina Theissen vs. Guatemala

Resolución de la Corte Interamericana
de Derechos Humanos
2 de septiembre de 2024.



Click on the image to view the resolution.

21 American Convention on Human Rights, Article 63.2. Cf. Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Article 27.

These measures are monitored through the presentation of reports by the State, and the corresponding comments by the beneficiaries or their representatives and by the Commission, and also by requesting reports from other sources of information. In addition, the Court or its President may decide to call for a public or private hearing to verify the implementation of provisional measures, and even order any procedures that are required, such as on-site visits to verify the actions that the State is taking or to request information from different state entities.

Advisory Function



Watch the video on the Request for an Advisory Opinion on the "Climate Emergency and Human Rights."

This function allows the Court to respond to requests by OAS Member States or organs for the interpretation of the American Convention or other treaties for the protection of human rights in the States of the Americas. Furthermore, at the request of an OAS Member State, the Court may issue its opinion on the compatibility of domestic norms with the instruments of the inter-American system²².

The main purpose of the Advisory Opinion is to assist Member States of the inter-American system to comply with their commitments in the area of human rights. In other words, their

objective is to help the States and their organs to comply with and apply human rights treaties, without subjecting them to contentious process.

Although circumscribed by the limits indicated in the American Convention, the Court has established that its advisory function is as broad as necessary to safeguard human rights. Moreover, it should be emphasized that the Court is not obliged to issue Advisory Opinions on every aspect and that, based on the admissibility criteria, it may refrain from ruling on certain issues, and reject requests.

All the organs of the Organization of American States may request Advisory Opinions as well as all the OAS Member States, whether or not they are parties to the Convention. The organs of the inter-American system recognized in the OAS Charter are:

-  The General Assembly.
-  The Meeting of Consultation of Ministers for Foreign Affairs.
-  The Councils.
-  The Inter-American Juridical Committee.
-  The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
-  The General Secretariat.
-  The Specialized Conferences.
-  The Specialized Organizations.

22 Ibid., article 64.

The procedure for Advisory Opinions is regulated in Article 73 of the Court's Rules of Procedure. First, the OAS States or organs must forward to the Court a request for an Advisory Opinion that meets certain requirements.

The formal requirements for requests for an Advisory Opinion are established in Articles 70, 71 and 72 of the Court's Rules of Procedure.

1 The requests must state with precision the specific questions on which the Court's opinion is sought.

3 If the Advisory Opinion is sought by an OAS organ other than the Commission, the request must also specify how it relates to the sphere of competence of the organ in question.

2 Indicate the provisions to be interpreted and the international norms other than those of the American Convention that also require interpretation; the considerations giving rise to the request, and the names and addresses of the agent or the delegates.

4 In addition, Article 72 of the Rules of Procedure establishes the requirements for requests related to the interpretation of domestic laws. In that case, the request must include the provisions of domestic law and of the Convention or of other international treaties to which the request relates.

Upon receipt of the request, the Court's Secretariat transmits it to the Member States, the Commission, the Permanent Council, the Secretary General, and the organs of the OAS. In the communication, the President establishes a time limit for interested parties to forward written observations and, if pertinent, the Court will decide whether a public hearing should be held and will set a date. The Court also issues a wide-ranging invitation to submit observations to universities, human rights clinics, non-governmental organizations, professional associations, interested persons, state organs, and international organizations.

Lastly, the Court proceeds to deliberate in closed session the matters presented in the request and to issue the Advisory Opinion. In addition, the judges have the right to issue a concurring or dissenting opinion on the request, which will form an integral part of the opinion.



CHAPTER

03

Sessions held in 2024



YEAR 2024

Session Dates Schedule

164TH
REGULAR
SESSION

January 24 to February 9

168TH
REGULAR
SESSION

June 24 to July 5

165TH
REGULAR
SESSION

March 7 to 22, and April 1

67TH
SPECIAL
SESSION

July 29 to 31

169TH
REGULAR
SESSION

August 21 to September 6

166TH
REGULAR
SESSION

April 22 to May 3

170TH
REGULAR
SESSION

September 30 to October 18

167TH
REGULAR
SESSION

May 20 to June 7

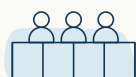
171ST
REGULAR
SESSION

November 11 to 29

* Click on each period to access the corresponding press release.

Introduction

The Court holds collegiate meetings during a certain number of Sessions each year. These collegiate meetings may be held in-person or virtually. The in-person collegiate meetings take place both at the Court's seat in San José, Costa Rica, and also away from the seat. During each Session, the Court conducts different activities such as:



Holding hearings on contentious cases, and monitoring compliance with Judgments or provisional measures.



Issuing orders on provisional measures.



Deliberating contentious cases.



Monitoring compliance with judgments and implementation of provisional measures.



Delivering judgment on contentious cases.



Dealing with different procedures in matters pending before the Court, as well as administrative matters.



Issuing orders on monitoring compliance with judgment.



Conducting evidentiary procedures.

Summary of the Sessions

During 2024, the Court held eight (8) Regular Sessions, over a total of 22 weeks. Of these, two (2) were held away from the seat of the Court, in Barbados and Brazil. In addition, one (1) Special Session was held. Details of these sessions are presented below:

164
TH
REGULAR
SESSION

January 24 – February 9

The Court held this session using a hybrid method that combined in-person and virtual activities.

► **Opening ceremony of the Inter-American Judicial Year and swearing in of the new Board:**

The Opening Ceremony of the Inter-American Judicial Year was held on January 29. During this event the new Board of the Inter-American Court was installed, composed of the President, Judge Nancy Hernández López (Costa Rica) and the Vice President, Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch (Brazil), for the period 2024-2025.

The ceremony was attended by the President of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Chaves Robles; the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Arnaldo André Tinoco; the President of the Legislative Assembly, Rodrigo Arias; the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Orlando Aguirre; the plenary of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Constitutional Court; the President of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Eugenia Zamora; several former presidents and judges of the Court; the Attorney General; and representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations. In addition, a delegation from Brazil attended the ceremony, headed by the President of the Supreme Federal Court, Justice Luis Barroso; and the President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Mexico, Justice Norma Piña Hernández.



Watch the full speech of President Hernández López

In her opening address, the President of the Inter-American Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, highlighted the significant impact of the decisions issued by the Court. She recalled its contributions to the transition process from dictatorships to democracies and efforts to protect vulnerable individuals and groups by establishing standards for various sectors of the population and seeking to dispel fallacies related to the work of the Inter-American Court.



Watch the full speech of the President of the Republic of Costa Rica.

For his part, the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Mr. Rodrigo Chaves Robles, congratulated the new Board of the Inter-American Court and noted that “since its foundation, this organization has enjoyed –and will continue to enjoy – the unwavering support of Costa Rica.”



Watch the conference by Chief Justice Luis Roberto Barroso.

Finally, the President of the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil, Justice Luis Roberto Barroso, delivered a keynote speech on “Technological Revolution, Digital Platforms and Artificial Intelligence.”

► Jurisdictional activities

The Court held seven (7) in-person hearings on Contentious Cases²⁷, deliberated two (2) Judgments²⁸ and one (1) interpretation of Judgment²⁹, and issued eleven (11) orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment,³⁰ as well as one (1) order on Provisional Measures.³¹

► Protocol activities

The Court held several meetings with international authorities and organizations for the purpose of strengthening cooperation, forging closer ties and formalizing efforts to promote and protect human rights.

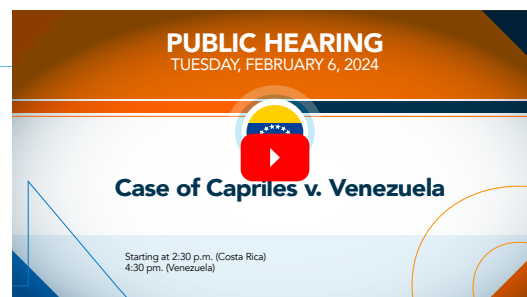
The full Court met with the President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Mexico, Justice Norma Piña; the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica, Arnoldo André Tinoco; the President of the Superior Court of Justice of Brazil, Justice Maria Thereza Moura; and Justice Andre Ramos Tavares of the Superior Electoral Court of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

In addition, the President of the Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, held a meeting with the Director of Colombia's Legal Defense Agency, Paula Robledo Silva.

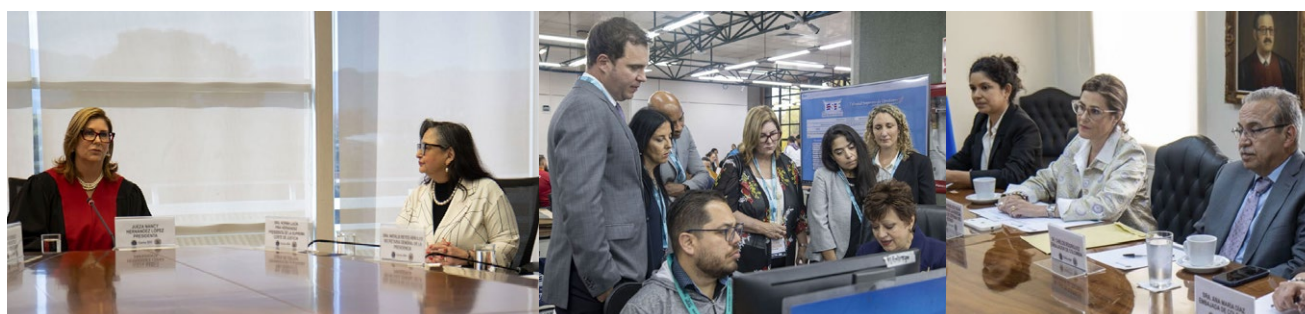
The plenary of the Inter-American Court also visited the Supreme Electoral Tribunal of Costa Rica to observe the process of counting the votes of the municipal elections held on February 4.

Finally, two cooperation agreements were signed with the Office of the Attorney General of Brazil and with the Escola Superior do Ministério Público (Higher School of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office of Brazil, respectively.

Further information can be accessed [here](#) or [here](#).



Watch the Public Hearing of the Case Capriles vs. Venezuela.



Meeting with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, Ms. Norma Piña Hernández.

Courtesy visit to the Superior Electoral Court of Costa Rica.

Meeting with the Acting Director of the Legal Defense Agency of the State of Colombia.

²⁷ Case of Ubaté and Bogotá v. Colombia; Case of Reyes Mantilla et al. v. Ecuador; Case of Aguirre Magaña v. El Salvador; Case of Capriles v. Venezuela; Case of Galetovic Sepunar et al. v. Chile; Case of Da Silva et al. v. Brazil; Case of Muniz Da Silva v. Brazil.

²⁸ Case of the Active Memory Civil Association v. Argentina; and Case of Vega González et al. v. Chile.

²⁹ Case of Members and Militants of the Patriotic Union v. Colombia.

³⁰ Case of Angulo Losada v. Bolivia; Case of Guachalá Chimbo et al. v. Ecuador; Case of Montesinos Mejía v. Ecuador; Case of Herrera Espinoza et al. v. Ecuador; Case of Villaroel Merino et al. v. Ecuador; Case of García and Family Members v. Guatemala; Case of Gómez Virula et al. v. Guatemala; Case of Deras García et al. v. Honduras; Case of Juan Humberto Sánchez v. Honduras; Case of the National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers (FEMAPOR) v. Peru; Case of Maidanik et al. v. Uruguay.

³¹ Case of Yatama v. Nicaragua.

165
TH
REGULAR
SESSION

March 7 -22 and April 1

This Session took place using a hybrid method that combined in-person and virtual activities.

► Jurisdictional activities

During this Session the Court deliberated five (5) Contentious Cases³² and one (1) interpretation Judgment³³; held two (2) public hearings³⁴ and one (1) private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment.³⁵ In addition, it issued four (4) orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment³⁶ and one (1) on Provisional Measures.³⁷



[Click to access this Public Hearing.](#)

► Protocol and academic activities

The Court held several meetings with different international authorities and organizations in order to strengthen and improve relations, and to sign agreements aimed at expanding knowledge of international human rights law and especially the case law of the Inter-American Court.



Meeting with the President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.



Visit of the Vice President of the Republic of Colombia.

32 Case of Vega González et al. v. Chile; Case of Aguirre Magaña v. El Salvador; Case of Yangali Iparraguirre v. Peru; Case of the Rama and Kriol Peoples, Monkey Point Community and Black Creole Indigenous Community of Bluefields and its Members v. Nicaragua; Case of Cuéllar Sandoval et al. v. El Salvador.

33 Case of Flores Bedregal et al. v. Bolivia.

34 Case of Aguas Acosta et al. v. Ecuador; and Request for Advisory Opinion on "The content and scope of care as a human right, and its interrelationship with other rights."

35 Case of the Massacres of El Mozote and nearby places v. El Salvador.

36 Case of Almeida v. Argentina; Case of Baraona Bray v. Chile; Case of Rodríguez Revolorio v. Guatemala; Case of Valenzuela Ávila v. Guatemala.

37 Case of Tabares Toro et al. v. Colombia. Extension of Provisional Measures.

The full Court, along with the Registrars and the Presidency team, received the President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Commissioner Roberta Clarke, Executive Secretary Tania Reneaum and Assistant Executive Secretary, Jorge Meza Flores.

The Court received a visit from the Vice-President of the Republic of Colombia, Francia Márquez, as part of the State of Colombia's participation in the public hearing on the request for an Advisory Opinion on the Right to Care.



Visit of the Search Unit for Persons Reported as Missing in the Context of and Due to the Armed Conflict in Colombia.

A meeting also took place with Luz Janeth Forero Martínez, Director General of the Search Unit for Persons Presumed to be Disappeared in the context of and due to the armed conflict in Colombia (UBPD). During the meeting, the Inter-American Court and the UBPD signed a memorandum of understanding to promote the exchange of knowledge, experiences and information on the work carried out by both institutions to guarantee the human rights of victims of forced disappearance.

The Court received a visit from the Attorney General of Colombia, Margarita Cabello Blanco.

During the visit, a Cooperation Agreement was signed for the purpose of coordinating efforts to strengthen the relationship between both institutions.

Further information can be accessed [here](#).

166 REGULAR SESSION
Barbados
from April 22 to April 26, 2024

April 22 – May 3

The 166th Regular Session took place in Barbados from April 22-25 and virtual activities were held from April 29 to May 3.

BARBADOS

► Jurisdictional activities

On April 22-25, the Court held the first part of the public hearings on Advisory Opinion OC-32 regarding “The Climate Emergency and Human Rights,” requested by Chile and Colombia. The full Court listened to presentations from 62 delegations, representing OAS Member States – Chile, Colombia, Barbados and Mexico – and from outside the region, Vanuatu, as well as international and national organizations, NGOs, academia and civil society. These contributions form part of the 265 amicus curiae reports submitted by participants from around the world.



Click and watch the video of the Public Hearing on the Advisory Opinion on Climate Emergency and Human Rights.

The President of the Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, emphasized that this is the Advisory Opinion with the largest participation in the history of the Court, which reflects the interest that the issue of the climate emergency has aroused among different actors in various parts of the world. It also underscores the openness and dialogue that characterizes the Advisory Opinions of the Inter-American Court.

► Protocol activities

The Opening Ceremony of the 166th Regular Session took place on April 22, at the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill en Barbados Campus, i. This event marked the start of a week of activities with speeches from Judge Nancy Hernández López, President of the Inter-American Court, and Mr. Kerrie D. Symmonds, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Barbados.



[Click and watch the broadcast of the Inauguration Ceremony.](#)

[Click on the image to access the photo gallery.](#)



International Seminar: Challenges and Impact of the Jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

The Court organized the International Seminar on “Impact and Challenges of International Human Rights Law” with the participation of distinguished human rights experts. The seminar was inaugurated by the Court’s President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, and was followed by discussion panels on relevant topics related to human rights and challenges in relation to the climate emergency.

In addition, the full Court, together with the Registrar and the Assistant Registrar met with the following authorities of Barbados:

- The Prime Minister of Barbados, the Honorable Mia A. Mottley, S.C., M.P. This meeting also included the Honorable Kerrie D. Symmonds, M.P., Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Barbados and the Honorable Dale D. Marshall, S.C., M.P., Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs. During the meeting the participants discussed the climate change crisis in relation to Barbados and the President of the Inter-American Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, emphasized the importance of the Court’s presence in the Caribbean to discuss the climate emergency.



Meeting with the Prime Minister of Barbados, the Honorable Mia A. Mottley, S.C.

- The President of Barbados, Dame Sandra Mason. The judges and the President of Barbados discussed the current challenges facing international human rights law in the whole region, with a special focus on the Caribbean region.
- Senior Appellate Judge, Justice Francis Belle. During the meeting with the President of the Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, the Vice-President, Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, and Judge Eduardo Ferrer MacGregor, efforts to promote cooperation for the development of human rights and justice in the Caribbean region were discussed.
- Finally, the President of the Inter-American Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, and the Pro Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Professor R. Clive Landis signed a Cooperation Agreement. This collaboration will focus on strengthening the alliance between the Court and the university to enhance knowledge and promote international instruments to safeguard human rights, particularly in the Caribbean.

Meeting with the
President of Barbados.



Meeting with Judge Francis Belle.



Signing of the Cooperation Agreement with the
University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus.

► Virtual sessions

During the virtual sessions the Court deliberated two (2) Contentious Cases³⁸ and one (1) interpretation of Judgment.³⁹ It also issued six (6) orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment.⁴⁰

Further information can be accessed [here](#).

38 Case of Poggioli v. Venezuela and Case of the Quilombola Communities of Alcântara v. Brazil.

39 Case of Bendeزú Tuncar v. Peru.

40 Case of Brítez Arce et al. v. Argentina; Case of Aroca Palma v. Ecuador; Case of the Massacres of El Mozote and nearby places v. El Salvador; Case of Girón et al. v. Guatemala; Case of the Miskito Divers (Lemonth Morris et al.) v. Honduras; Case of Azul Rojas Marín v. Peru.



May 20 - June 7

The first part of 167th Regular Session took place from May 20-31 in the Brazilian cities of Brasilia and Manaus. The Court also held a virtual session from June 3-7.

BRASILIA

► Jurisdictional activities

The Court met in Brasilia on May 20-24, where it held the first hearings of this Session. Two (2) public hearings took place, including the continuation of the public hearing on the Advisory Opinion on the Climate Emergency⁴¹ and three (3) private hearings on monitoring compliance with Judgment⁴².



Watch the video of the activity on the Request for an Advisory Opinion on the Climate Emergency.

Regarding this Session, Judge Nancy Hernández López, President of the Court, said in her inaugural speech: “There are two fundamental issues that are the reason for this Session: the call to care for our planet and democratic resilience, and the role that judges play in this context.”

► Protocol activities

The Opening Ceremony of the 167th Regular Session was held on May 20 in the plenary of the Supreme Federal President Court of Brazil. The event marked the start of weeks of activities and included speeches by Judge Nancy Hernández López of the Inter-American Court, and the President of the Supreme Federal Court of Brazil, Justice Luis Roberto Barroso who emphasized the importance of protecting the environment and democracies as a way of guaranteeing fundamental rights.



Access the broadcast of the Inauguration Ceremony.

41 Case of Adolescents held in Provisional Detention and Internment Centers of the National Service for Minors (SENAME) v. Chile; and Request for Advisory Opinion on “Climate Emergency and Human Rights.”

42 Case of Gomes Lund et al. (“Guerrilha do Araguaia”) v. Brazil; Case of Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil; and Case of the Xucuru Indigenous People and its members v. Brazil.



Access the video of the International Seminar “Challenges and Impact of the Jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.”

The International Seminar “Challenges and Impact of the Jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights” was also held, inaugurated by the Court’s President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, and its Vice-President, Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, accompanied by the President of the Supreme Federal Court of Brazil, Justice Luis Roberto Barroso, who addressed the challenges facing freedom of expression and judicial independence in a weakened democratic system. This was followed by two discussion panels with experts: the first focusing on “Freedom of Expression: New developments, challenges, and impact” and the second on “Judicial Independence and Democracy: New developments, challenges and impact.”

Watch the broadcast of the International Seminar here. In addition, the full Court together with the Registrar met with the following authorities of Brazil:

- The President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. During the meeting, issues related to the climate emergency and the challenges facing human rights were discussed.
- The President of the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), Maria Thereza de Assis Moura. During the meeting, the parties discussed issues of relevance to the judicial systems and challenges facing the region concerning the administration of justice.



Meeting with the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva.



Meeting with the President of the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), Maria Thereza de Assis Moura.

- The Federal Attorney General (AGU), Jorge Messias. During the meeting, an important memorandum of understanding was signed between the Inter-American Court and the AGU. Matters related to the climate emergency, freedom of expression, and the progress achieved in the enforcement of judgments were also discussed.
- The Minister of Human Rights and Citizenship, Silvio Almeida. During this meeting various topics were discussed, including the importance of complying with the Court’s judgments in Brazilian cases that are currently before the Inter-American Court.



Meeting with the Attorney General of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Paulo Gonet Branco.

- The Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Carlos de Almeida Neto. The discussion focused on some of the challenges facing democracy in the region.
- The Attorney General of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Paulo Gonet Branco. During the meeting the Court's President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, highlighted the efforts of the Public Prosecutor's Office to cooperate with the Court through different initiatives.

- The President of the Superior Electoral Court, Justice Alexandre de Moraes, together with other authorities of the Electoral Court. They discussed the challenges facing electoral courts.
- The Secretary General of the Council for Justice, Adriana Cruz. They discussed training methods for justice operators.
- The Federal Public Defender, Leonardo Magalhaes. During the meeting, various opportunities for promoting and protecting human rights and implementing different training activities were discussed.

Finally, during the visit to Brasilia two Cooperation Agreements were signed with the following institutions:

- Cooperation Agreement with the Superior Labor Court.
- Cooperation Agreement with the Public Defender's Office of Rio de Janeiro.



Meeting with the Federal Public Defender, Leonardo Magalhaes.



Meeting with the President of the Superior Electoral Court.

MANAOS

► Jurisdictional activities

On May 27-29 the Court held a Session at the Amazonas Theater in the city of Manaus, during which it continued with the public hearing on the Advisory Opinion on Climate Emergency and Human Rights.

► Protocol activities

Three (3) agreements were signed with the following institutions:

- Cooperation Agreement with the Court of Justice of the State of Amazonas.
- Cooperation Agreement with the Regional Electoral Court of Amazonas.
- Cooperation Agreement with the Regional Labor Court of the 11th Region of Amazonas.

► Virtual sessions

During the virtual sessions, the Court deliberated three (3) Contentious Cases.⁴³

Further information is available [here](#).



Watch the video of the activity on the Request for an Advisory Opinion on the "Climate Emergency and Human Rights."

168

TH
REGULAR
SESSION

June 17- 21 and July 1-5

The Court held its 168th Regular Session using a hybrid modality that combined virtual and in-person activities.

► Jurisdictional activities

During this Session the Court deliberated four (4) Contentious Cases⁴⁴ and one (1) interpretation of Judgment.⁴⁵ In addition, it held two (2) public hearings⁴⁶ and one (1) private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment.⁴⁷ With regard to Provisional Measures, a private hearing⁴⁸ took place in which the Court issued two (2)

PUBLIC HEARING

**Case of Collen Leite
et al. v. Brazil**







I/A Court H.R.
Protecting Rights

► Friday, July 5
► 8:30 a.m. (Costa Rica time)
► 11:30 a.m. (Brazil time)

Public Hearing: Case of Leite de Souza et al. vs. Brazil.

⁴³ Case of Arboleda Gómez v. Colombia; Case of Members of the Consolidated Workers' Union of ECASA – SUTECASA v. Peru; and began deliberation in the Case of Huilcaman Paillama et al. v. Chile.

⁴⁴ Case of Huilcaman Paillama et al. v. Chile; Case of the U'wa Indigenous People and its Members v. Colombia; Case of Leite de Souza et al. v. Brazil; and Case of Ubaté and Bogotá v. Colombia.

⁴⁵ Case of Meza v. Ecuador.

⁴⁶ Case of Carrión et al. v. Nicaragua and Case of Collen Leite et al. v. Brazil.

⁴⁷ Case of Petro v. Colombia.

⁴⁸ Case of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta v. Peru.

orders⁴⁹ and extended another existing order.⁵⁰ The Court also issued eleven (11) orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment.⁵¹

► Protocol activities

The Court signed two (2) Cooperation Agreements with the Embassy of France in Costa Rica and the Association of Women Judges of Argentina, respectively.

Further information can be accessed [here](#).

169
TH
REGULAR
SESSION

August 21 – September 6

The activities of this Session took place using a hybrid approach, combining virtual and in-person activities. During the Session a ceremony was held to commemorate the 45th Anniversary of the installation of the Inter-American Court.

► Jurisdictional activities

During this Session, the Court deliberated six (6) Contentious Cases,⁵² issued five (5) orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment⁵³ and decided on three (3) requests for Provisional Measures regarding cases currently at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment.⁵⁴

► Commemoration of the 45th Anniversary of the Court's installation

On September 3, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights commemorated its 45th Anniversary. The commemoration ceremony was inaugurated by the President of the Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, and was followed by speeches by Orlando Aguirre Gómez, President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Costa Rica, and Arnoldo André Tinoco, Costa Rica's Minister of Foreign Affairs.



Access the broadcast of the Commemoration Ceremony of the 45th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

49 Case of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta v. Peru; and Matter of Lovely Lamour regarding Haiti.

50 Matter of Juan Sebastián Chamorro et al. regarding Nicaragua.

51 Case of Acosta Martínez et al. v. Argentina; Case of Casierra Quiñónez et al. v. Ecuador; Case of Mina Cuero v. Ecuador; Case of Huacón Baidal et al. v. Ecuador; Case of González Lluy v. Ecuador; Case of Rochac Hernández et al. v. El Salvador; Case of Véliz Franco et al. v. Guatemala; Case of Velásquez Paiz et al. v. Guatemala; Case of the Miskito Divers (Lemoth Morris et al.) v. Honduras; Case of Deras García et al. v. Honduras; and Case of Nissen Pessolani v. Paraguay.

52 Case of González Méndez et al. v. Mexico; Case of Reyes Mantilla et al. v. Ecuador; Case of Hidalgo et al. v. Ecuador; Case of the Tagaeri and Taromenane Indigenous Peoples v. Ecuador; Case of Pérez Lucas et al. v. Guatemala; the Court also began deliberation of the Case of Capriles v. Venezuela.

53 Case of the Workers of the Fireworks Factory of Santo Antônio de Jesús and their families v. Brazil; Case of Members of Chichupac Village and neighboring communities of the Municipality of Rabinal v. Guatemala; Case of Ramírez Escobar et al. v. Guatemala; Case of Leguizamón Zaván v. Paraguay; and Case of Pollo Rivera et al. v. Peru.

54 Case of the Dos Erres Massacre v. Guatemala; Case of Molina Theissen v. Guatemala; and Case of García Cruz and Sánchez Silvestre v. Mexico.

The event included three keynote lectures given by prominent figures in the legal and human rights fields: Elizabeth Odio Benito, former President of the Inter-American Court, former second Vice-President of the Republic of Costa Rica and former Justice Minister; Luis López Guerra, a former judge of the European Court of Human Rights; and Catalina Botero Marino, Director of the UNESCO Chair on Freedom of Expression.

The commemoration ceremony was also attended by high-level national and international authorities, members of the diplomatic corps, former judges of the Court and academics.

In the context of these activities and with the aim of creating new opportunities for participation and dialogue on human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Court launched the Photography Contest entitled “Focusing on Rights: a photographic journey with the Inter-American Court.” The idea was to provide an opportunity to highlight, through images and culture, the historic and social impact of the Court’s decisions in its mission to protect human rights during the last four decades.



Audiovisual material on the Commemoration of the 45th Anniversary of the Court.

► Protocol activities

During this Session, the full Court and the Registrars met with representatives of the Colombian Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP). As part of this institutional dialogue, Judge Roberto Carlos Vidal, President of the SJP, and Judge Alexandra Sandoval, Coordinator of the Gender Commission, presented the work carried out by their institution to the team of attorneys of the Court’s Secretariat.

Further information can be accessed [here](#).

170
TH
REGULAR
SESSION

September 30 – October 18

The activities of this Session took place using a hybrid approach, combining virtual and in-person activities.

► Jurisdictional activities

During this Session the Court deliberated (5) Contentious Cases⁵⁵ and began deliberation on the request for an Advisory Opinion presented by Mexico, regarding the activities of private companies engaged in the firearms industry and their effects on human rights.⁵⁶ The Court also issued two (2) Interpretations of Judgment,⁵⁷ two (2) orders on Provisional Measures⁵⁸ and one (1) order on monitoring compliance with Judgment.⁵⁹

► Protocol and academic activities

The President of the Court also participated in the Special Meeting of the Permanent Council of the OAS to commemorate the Court's 45th Anniversary along with the 65th Anniversary of the Inter-American Commission, highlighting the impact of the inter-American system in the region, its case law and doctrinal contributions, as well as current and future challenges.



Click on the image to view the expansion of Provisional Measures.



Click on the image to view the photo gallery of the OAS Permanent Council's special session.

⁵⁵ Case of Dos Santos Nascimento et al. v. Brazil; Case of Galetovic Sapunar v. Chile; Case of Capriles v. Venezuela; Case of Aguas Acosta v. Ecuador; and Case of Gadea Mantilla v. Nicaragua.

⁵⁶ Request for Advisory Opinion OC-30.

⁵⁷ Case of Tavares Pereira et al. v. Brazil and Case of Members of the “José Alvear Restrepo” Lawyers’ Collective (CAJAR) v. Colombia.

⁵⁸ Matter of the Nicaraguan Center for Human Rights and the Permanent Commission on Human Rights (CENIDH-CPDH) regarding Nicaragua; and request for extension of Provisional Measures in the Matter of Juan Sebastián Chamorro et al. v. Nicaragua.

⁵⁹ Case of the Teachers of Chañaral and other Municipalities v. Chile.

Additionally, to improve the Court's Budget, the President of the Inter-American Court, Judge Hernández López held a meeting with the Trust for the Americas Fund as well as with the Ambassador of Antigua and Barbuda, Mr. Ronald Sanders, to highlight the Court's work in the region, its organization and functions.

Adicionalmente, The President of the Inter-American Court de la Corte participated in a roundtable on "Climate Change and the Judicial System:.. Perspectivas Trasatlánticas," organized by the Permanent Mission of France before the OAS, in collaboration with the Embassy of France in the United States.

In her address, the President of the Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, highlighted the essential role played by the judiciary in the fight against climate change, emphasizing that all judges, both at national and international levels, have a responsibility to interpret and apply human rights in a context of environmental crisis. She also underscored the transformative impact of the Court's case law on the promotion of environmental standards, citing Advisory Opinion OC-23/17 and the current request submitted by Chile and Colombia as key examples of the Court's role in the protection of the right to a healthy environment. She also stressed the need for cooperation between national, regional, and international courts to ensure the effectiveness of judicial rulings in mitigating and adapting to climate change. In this context, she reaffirmed the importance of judicial dialogue and the development of case law to ensure the protection of the rights of present and future generations in the face of the climate emergency.

Further information is available [here](#).

171
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REGULAR
SESSION

November 11 -30

The Court held its 171st Session using the hybrid method, combining virtual and in-person activities.

► Jurisdictional activities

During this Session, the Court deliberated eight (8) Contentious Cases,⁶⁰ issued one (1) Interpretation Judgment,⁶¹ and four (4) orders regarding Provisional Measures or requests for Provisional Measures.⁶² It also issued fourteen (14) orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment.⁶³ In addition, the Court continued deliberation of the request for an Advisory Opinion on the activities of private companies engaged in the firearms industry and their effects on human rights. Finally, on November 11, the Court held a virtual private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment.⁶⁴

Further information can be accessed [here](#).

60 Case of the Quilombola Communities of Alcantara v. Brazil; Case of Muniz Da Silva v. Brazil; Case of Carrión et al. v. Nicaragua; Case of Peralta Armijo v. Ecuador; Case of Adolescents held in Provisional Detention and Internment Centers of the National Service for Minors (SENAME) v. Chile; Case of Beatriz v. El Salvador; Case of Da Silva et al. v. Brazil; and Case of Gattass Sahih v. Ecuador.

61 Case of Cuéllar Sandoval et al. v. El Salvador.

62 Matter of Juan Sebastián Chamorro et al. regarding Nicaragua; Case of Gutiérrez Soler v. Colombia; Case of Alvarado Espinoza et al. v. Mexico; and Case of Petro Urrego et al. v. Colombia

63 Case of Mendoza et al. and Case of Álvarez v. Argentina. Joint resolution on monitoring compliance; Case of Honorato et al. v. Brazil; Case of Órdenes Guerra et al. v. Chile; Case of Poblete Vilches et al. v. Chile; Case of Ruiz Fuentes et al. v. Guatemala; Case of Tzompaxtle Tecpile et al. v. Mexico; Case of García Rodríguez et al. v. Mexico 8. Case of Acosta et al. v. Nicaragua; Case of Nissen Pessolani v. Paraguay; Case of "Five Pensioners" v. Peru, Case of Mota Abarullo et al. v. Venezuela; Case of Olivares Muñoz et al. v. Venezuela, Case of Chocrón v. Venezuela; and Case of Ortiz Hernández et al. v. Venezuela.

64 Case of Flores Bedregal v. Bolivia.

67TH
SPECIAL SESSION
del 29 al 31 de julio

SPECIAL SESSION July 29 and 31

The Court began deliberation of one (1) Judgment in a Contentious Case.⁶⁵

Further information can be accessed [here](#).

SESSIONS HELD AWAY FROM THE SEAT

OrganizedsStarting in 2005, the Inter-American Court has held Sessions away from its seat in San José, Costa Rica. To hold these sessions, the Court has traveled to Argentina (twice), Barbados (twice), Bolivia and Brazil (4 times), Chile (twice), Colombia (6 times), Ecuador (twice), El Salvador (twice), Guatemala (twice), Honduras (twice), Mexico (3 times), Panama (twice), Paraguay (twice), Peru, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay (3 times).

Holding sessions away from its seat in San José allows the Court to efficiently achieve two objectives: on the one hand, increase its jurisdictional activities and, on the other, to disseminate more effectively the work of the Inter-American Court, in particular, and of the inter-American System for the protection of human rights, in general. As mentioned previously, in 2024 the Court held two sessions away from its seat, one in Barbados and the other in Brazil.



Amazon Theatre in Manaus, Brazil. Public Hearing on the Advisory Opinion on Climate Emergency and Human Rights.

⁶⁵ Case of the Tagaeri and Taromenane Indigenous Peoples v. Ecuador.

IN 19 YEARS

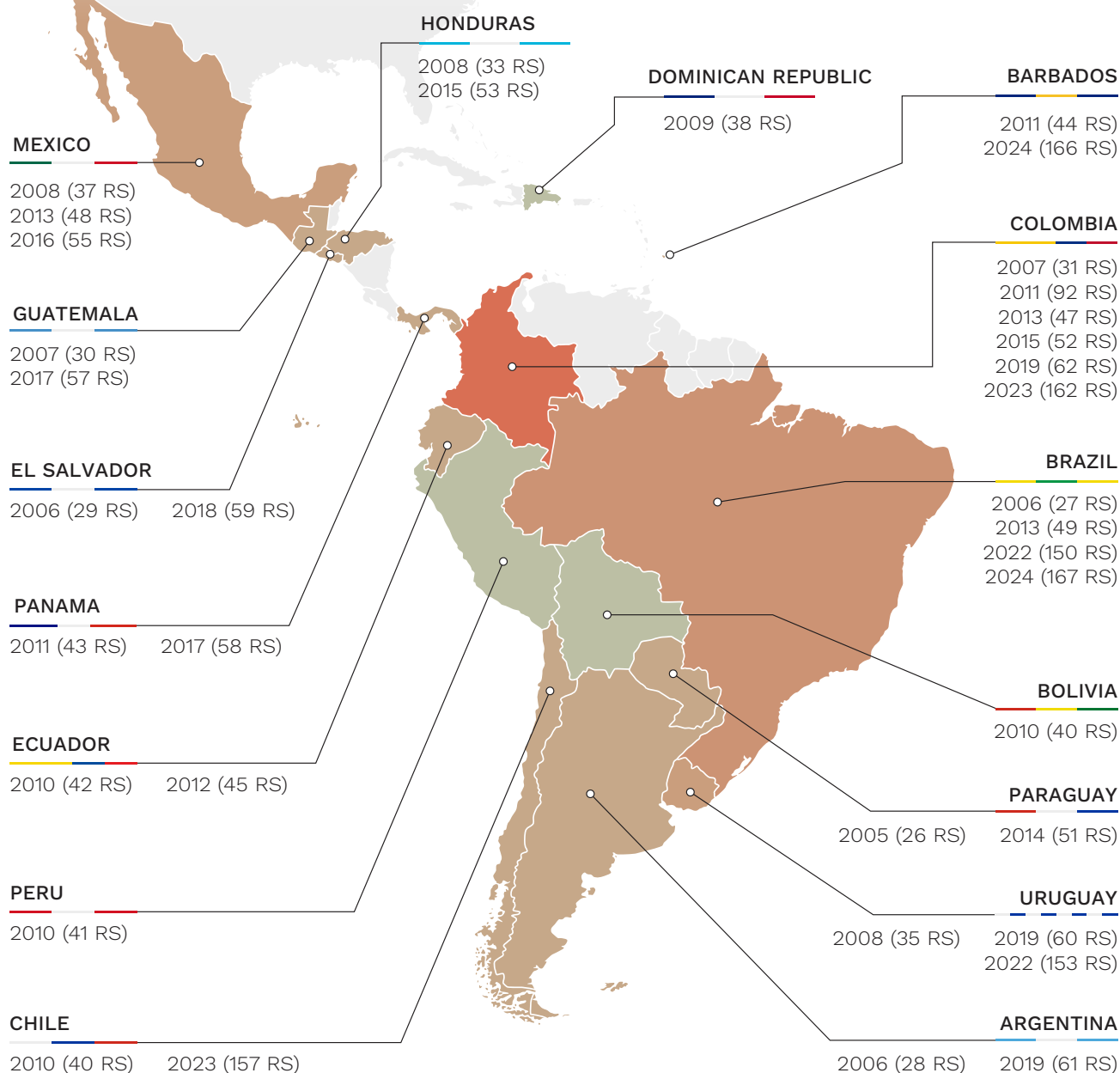
Sessions of the Inter-American Court held away from its seat

37 Sessions away from seat

Visited
16
States

Held
141
Hearings

Organized
50
Seminars





CHAPTER

04

Contentious Function



YEAR 2024

The Court in Numbers

7 Judges

20 States
Partie

8 Regular
Sessions

1 Special
Session

26
Cases
submitted

63
Pending
Submitted
Cases

29
Months, average
time to process
cases

32
HEARINGS
▽

11 Public
hearings on
contentious
cases

3 Requests for
Advisory
Opinions

18 Compliance
oversight
hearings of
judgments

38
JUDGMENTS
▽

31
Judgments on
preliminary
objections, merits,
reparations, and
costs

7
Judgments of
interpretation

16
Resolutions on
Provisional
Measures

44
Provisional
Measures

14
Cases of
acknowledgment of
responsibility by
States

CASES OF COMPLIANCE OVERSIGHT ▽

322
In the stage of
Compliance Oversight
of Judgment

68
Resolutions in cases
that are in the
Compliance
Oversight stage

18
Compliance
Oversight
Hearings of
Judgments

24
Compliance
Oversight Cases are
under a condition of
non-compliance

4
Requests for
Advisory
Opinions

37
Free self-paced
courses

20
In-person
courses in 6
States Parties

8
Synchronous
virtual trainings

50 Journalists from 20 countries in
Ibero-America and the Caribbean
received training

20 Agreements with national and
international bodies from 7 countries

Cases submitted to the Court

During 2024, twenty-six (26) new Contentious Cases were submitted to the consideration of the Court:



1. Case of López de Belva et al. v. Argentina

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on January 20. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Argentina for violations of due process, committed in the criminal proceedings initiated in 1991 against Carlos Alberto López de Belva and Arturo Jorge Podestá, in the context of their professional work as attorneys representing a third party in a civil trial for damages filed by their client against the Municipality of La Matanza. The Commission asked the Court to declare the State of Argentina responsible for the violation of the rights to be tried by an impartial judge, to judicial protection and equality before the law, enshrined in Articles 8(1), 25 and 24 of the American Convention, respectively, in relation to Article 1(1) and 2 of the same instrument, to the detriment of Carlos Alberto López of Belva and Arturo Jorge Podestá.

2. Case of Puracal et al. v. Nicaragua

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on March 1. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Nicaragua for the illegal and arbitrary detention of Jason Puracal in 2010, his imprisonment in conditions that constituted cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and for subjecting him to criminal proceedings that violated due process as a result of which he was deported from Nicaragua. The Commission asked the Court to declare the Nicaraguan State responsible for the violation of the rights to personal integrity and personal liberty, judicial guarantees, honor and dignity, private property, freedom of movement and residence and judicial protection, established in Articles 5, 7, 8, 11, 21, 22 and 25 of the American Convention, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2 of the same instrument, and failure to comply with the obligations established in Article 6 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, to the detriment of Jason Puracal and his family.

3. Case of Parada Sánchez v. Venezuela

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on March 12. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Venezuela for depriving José Luis Parada Sánchez of his liberty in 2015, in the context of a criminal proceeding that was not conducted in accordance with the guarantees of due process, as well as for the lack of medical care while he was deprived of liberty. The Commission asked the Court to declare the Venezuelan State responsible for the violation of Articles 5(1) and 5(2) (right to personal integrity), 7(1), 7(2), 7(3), 7(4), 7(5) and 7(6) (right to personal liberty), 8(1) and 8(2) (right to judicial guarantees), 25(1), 25(2) (c) (right to judicial protection) and 26 (right to health) established in the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to the obligations established in Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof.

4. Case of the Pediatric Clinic of the Region of Los Lagos v. Brazil

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on March 22. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Brazil for violations committed in the context of investigations into the deaths of 96 babies between June 1996 and March 1997 as a consequence of the medical negligence of employees of the Pediatric Clinic of the Region of Los Lagos. The Commission asked the Court to declare the Brazilian State responsible for the violation of the rights to personal integrity, life, judicial guarantees, the rights of the child, equality, judicial protection and health, enshrined in Articles 4(1), 5(1), 8(1), 19, 24, 25 and 26 of the American Convention on Human Rights with respect to the obligations established in Article 1(1) of said instrument, as well as Article 7 of the Convention of Belém do Pará.

5. Case of Iglesias et al. v. Argentina

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on March 28. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Argentina for the violation of the rights to life, personal integrity, protection of the child, judicial guarantees and judicial protection for the death of Marcela Brenda Iglesias Ribaudo in 1996 at the age of six, and for impunity in the investigation of the facts. The Commission asked the

Court to declare Argentina responsible for the violation of the rights to life, personal integrity and the protection of the child, established in Articles 4, 5 and 19 of the American Convention in relation to Article 1(1) of the same instrument, to the detriment of Marcela Brenda Iglesias. It also alleged that the State of Argentina is responsible for the violation of the rights to procedural guarantees and judicial protection established in Articles 8 and 25 of the American Convention, in relation to Article 1(1) of the same instrument, to the detriment of Eduardo Iglesias and Nora Esther Ribaudó.

6. Case of Zelaya v. Honduras

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on April 11. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Honduras for the death, in 2004, of Leonela Zelaya, a Trans woman, and for the impunity surrounding the facts. The Commission asked the Court to declare the State of Honduras responsible for the violation of the rights to life, personal integrity, judicial guarantees, honor and dignity, freedom of expression, equality and non-discrimination and judicial protection established in Articles 4(1), 5(1), 8(1), 11, 13, 24 and 25(1) of the American Convention, in relation to Article 1(1) of the same instrument; and of Article 7 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women, to the detriment of Leonela Zelaya, and her family member Talía Rodríguez.

7. Case of Reyes Pérez et al. v. Guatemala

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on April 21. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Guatemala for the violation of the rights to life, personal integrity, personal liberty, judicial guarantees and judicial protection due to the disappearance of Héctor Reyes Pérez in September 2003. The Commission asked the Court to declare the State of Guatemala responsible for the violation of the rights to life, personal integrity, personal liberty, judicial guarantees and judicial protection enshrined in Articles 4, 5(1), 7, 8(1) and 25(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, respectively, in relation to Article 1(1) of the same instrument. Also, to conclude that the State is internationally responsible for the violation of the right to personal integrity enshrined in Article 5(1) of the American Convention with respect to the wife of Héctor Reyes Pérez and his six children.

8. Case of Ygarza et al. v. Venezuela

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on May 16. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Venezuela, to the detriment of Norma Estela Guarulla Garrido, Julio Haron Ygarza and Romel Edgardo Guzamana, for the violation of their right to be judged in a trial without undue delay and of their political rights, after having been elected as deputies to the National Assembly in December 2015. The Commission asked the Court to declare the Venezuelan State responsible for the violation of the rights to judicial guarantees and judicial protection under Articles 8(1) and 25(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, and of the political rights contained in Article 23(1) of the same instrument, in relation to Article 1(1) of the American Convention, to the detriment of Julio Haron Ygarza, Nirma Estela Guarulla Garrido and Romel Edgardo Guzamana.

9. Case of Zambrano et al. v. Argentina

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on June 3. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Argentina for the forced disappearance and execution of José Segundo Zambrano and Pablo Marcelo Rodríguez, who were seen for the last time in March 2000. The Commission asked the Court to declare the State of Argentina responsible for the violation of the rights to recognition of legal personality, life, personal integrity, personal liberty, judicial guarantees and judicial protection enshrined in Articles 3, 4(1), 5(1), 7(1), 8(1) and 25(1) in relation to Article 1(1) of the same instrument to the detriment of José Segundo Zambrano and Pablo Marcelo Rodríguez. It also asked the Court to conclude that the State is responsible for the violation of Articles I. a) and b) of the Inter-American Convention on

Forced Disappearance of Persons. Similarly, to conclude that the State is responsible for the violation of Article 5(1) of the American Convention in relation to the obligations contained in Article 1(1) of the same instrument to the detriment of the families of José Segundo Zambrano and Pablo Marcelo Rodríguez.

10. Case of Zuccolillo Moscarda v. Paraguay

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on July 2. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Paraguay for violations of the right to freedom of expression, the principle of legality and judicial guarantees, to the detriment of Aldo Zuccolillo Moscarda for the events that occurred between 1998 and 2005. The Commission asked the Court to declare the State of Paraguay responsible for the violation of the rights to freedom of thought and expression in relation to the right to judicial guarantees and the principles of legality and retroactivity enshrined in Articles 13, 8 and 9 of the American Convention; all these in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2 of said instrument, to the detriment of Aldo Zuccolillo.

11. Case of Gahona López v. Nicaragua

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on July 4. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of Nicaragua for the extrajudicial execution of the journalist Ángel Eduardo Gahona by state agents on April 21, 2018, and also for the impunity surrounding these facts as a result of the release of the aggressors in 2019 under an amnesty law. The Commission asked the Court to declare the Nicaraguan State responsible for the violation of the rights to life, judicial guarantees, freedom of expression and judicial protection established in Articles 4(1), 8(1), 13 and 25(1), in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2 of the same instrument, to the detriment of Ángel Gahona. Also, to conclude that the State violated Article 5(1) of the American Convention, in relation to Article 1(1) of the same instrument, to the detriment of the family of Ángel Gahona.

12. Case of Trujillo et al. v. Venezuela

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on July 9. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Venezuela for the illegal repression of a demonstration on April 11, 2002 and the disproportionate use of lethal force by state agents which caused injuries to five people and the death of seven others. The Commission asked the Court to declare the Venezuelan State responsible for the violation of the rights enshrined in Articles 4 (right to life), 5 (personal integrity), 8(1) (judicial guarantees y freedom of association) and 25(1) (right to judicial protection) of the American Convention, in relation to Article 1(1) of said instrument to the detriment of the persons identified by thesisio.

13. Case of Parpaglione et al. v. Argentina

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on July 12. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Argentina for violations of the right to appeal a judgment and to judicial protection to the detriment of twelve victims who were tried and sentenced to various prison terms in criminal proceedings governed by the rules of Argentina's Code of Criminal Procedure enacted by Law No. 23.984 of August 21, 1991. The Commission asked the Court to declare the State of Argentina internationally responsible for the violation of the right to appeal a judgment and to judicial protection enshrined in Articles 8(2)(h) and 25(1) of the American Convention, respectively, in relation to the obligations established in Articles 1(1) and 2 of the same instrument, to the detriment of Alberto José Ricciardi, José Ángel de Priete, Leandro Héctor Parpaglione, Carlos Osmar Barraza, Oscar Franco, Carlos Roldán, César Alberto Grego, Alejandro Alcides Sánchez, Christian Walter Mutuverría, Miguel Félix Hidalgo, Fabio Walter Romero and Gustavo Rainieri.

14. Case of Flores Castillo v. Nicaragua

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on July 22. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of Nicaragua for subjecting Santos Sebastián Flores Castillo to acts of torture after he was sentenced to fifteen (15) years imprisonment in 2013 for a crime that- according to the petitioner - was fabricated in retaliation for his accusations against the President of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega; and for his death on November 8, 2021, while he was deprived of liberty. The Commission asked the Court to declare the Nicaraguan State responsible for the violation of the rights to life, personal integrity, the protection of honor and dignity, the protection of the family, judicial guarantees and judicial protection established in Articles 4, 5, 11, 17, 8 and 25 of the American Convention, in relation to Article 1(1) of the same instrument and Articles 1, 6 and 8 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture to the detriment of Santos Sebastián Flores Castillo and his family.

15. Case of Martino v. Argentina

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on July 25. It is alleged that the State of Argentina is internationally responsible for violations of personal integrity, judicial guarantees, judicial protection and health related to the internment of Mrs. Rosa Angela Martino in the Ayelén Geriatric Institute in November 2005. The Commission asked the Court to declare the State of Argentina internationally responsible for the violation of the rights established in Articles 5, 8(1), 25 and 26 of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to the obligations established in Article 1(1) of the same instrument.

16. Case of Tadic Astorga et al. v. Bolivia

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on July 26. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Bolivian State for violations committed during a police operation in the city of Santa Cruz, which resulted in the death of Michael Dwyer and two other persons on April 16, 2009, and the detention and subsequent torture of Elöd Tóásó and y Mario Tadic on the same date; and of, Juan Carlos Guedes and Alcides Mendoza, on April 28, 2009. The Commission asked the Court to declare the Bolivian State responsible for the violation of the rights to life, personal integrity, personal liberty, judicial guarantees, the protection of honor and dignity and judicial protection, established in Articles 4, 5, 7, 8, 11 and 25 of the American Convention in relation to the obligations established in Article 1(1) of the same instrument, as well as Articles 1, 6 and 8 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, all to the detriment of the victims identified by the Commission.

17. Case of Cañas et al. v. Colombia

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on July 28. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Colombian State for the death of seven people and the forced disappearance of 25 others by paramilitary forces in 1998 in Barrancabermeja, in the context of the country's internal armed conflict. The Commission asked the Court to declare Colombia responsible for the violation of the rights to legal personality, life, personal integrity, personal liberty, judicial guarantees, rights of the child and judicial protection, established in Articles 3, 4, 5, 7, 8(1), 19 and 25(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to Article 1(1) of the same instrument, to the detriment of the persons indicated in each section of the report. It is also alleged that the State is responsible for the violation of Articles I.a), I.b) and III of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, since said treaty entered into force for Colombia.

18. Case of Aguirre v. Argentina

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on August 6. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Argentina for the violation of the right of María Cristina Aguirre to

appeal a criminal conviction handed down against her in June 2022. The Commission asked the Court to declare Argentina responsible for the violation of the rights to judicial guarantees and judicial protection, established in Articles 8 and 25 of the American Convention, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2 of the same instrument, to the detriment of Ms. Aguirre.

19. Case of Moliné O'Connor v. Argentina

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on August 20. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Argentina for the dismissal of Eduardo Moliné O'Connor as a judge of the Supreme Court of Justice in December 2003. The Commission asked the Court to declare that the Argentine State is responsible for the violation of the principle of judicial independence, the right to have recourse to an impartial authority, the right to an adequate justification, the right to a reasonable time, the principle of legality, the right to political participation and judicial protection enshrined in Articles 8(1), 9, 23 and 25(1) of the American Convention in relation to the obligations established in Articles 1(1) and 2 of the same instrument, to the detriment of Mr. Moliné O'Connor.

20. Case of Artola Navarrete v. Nicaragua

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on October 1. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of nicaragüense for the violation of trade union rights to the detriment of Elio Artola Navarrete since 2014. The Commission asked the Court to declare the Nicaraguan State responsible for the violation of the rights to personal integrity, judicial guarantees, freedom of association, judicial protection, economic and social rights and trade union rights, established respectively in Articles 5, 8, 16, 25 and 26 of the American Convention and Article 8 of the Protocol of San Salvador, in relation to the obligations established in Article 1(1) of the Convention, to the detriment of Elio Artola Navarrete.

21. Case of the Mashco Piro, Yora and Amahuaca Indigenous Peoples v. Peru

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on November 1. It is alleged that the State of Peru is internationally responsible for the violation of the rights of the Mashco Piro, Yora and Amahuaca indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact (also known as "IPVI") despite the existence of domestic standards (Supreme Decree No. 001-2014-MC) international recommendations (the re-categorization study carried out by the World Wildlife Fund Peru) and judicial remedies (appeal). The Commission asked the Court to declare the Peruvian State responsible for the violation of the rights established in Articles 8(1), 13, 21, 23, 25 and 26 of the American Convention, in relation to Article 1(1) of the same instrument, to the detriment of the Mashco Piro, Yora and Amahuaca indigenous peoples. It also asked the Court to declare that the State violated Article 21 of the American Convention in relation to Article 2 of the same instrument.

22. Case of the Employees of "Fertilizantes de Centroamérica" (FERTICA, Central American Fertilizers) v. Costa Rica

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on November 13. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Costa Rican State for the denial of justice in the cases of dismissals and restrictions of trade union rights by the Fertilizantes de Centroamérica (FERTICA) company to the detriment of workers affiliated to the union, Asociación de Trabajadores de Fertilizantes (ATFE) in 1995. The Commission asked the Court to declare Costa Rica responsible for the violation of the rights established in Articles 8(1), 16(1) and 25 of the American Convention in relation to Articles 1(1) and 26 of the same instrument, to the detriment of the workers and the ATFE Union of the FERTICA Company.

23. Case of Cejas v. Argentina

The Inter-American Commission submitted this case to the Court on December 16. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the State of Argentina for the violation of the right to appeal a conviction to the detriment of Juan Eduardo Cejas in 2022. The Commission asked the Court to declare Argentina responsible for the violation of the rights to appeal a judgment and to judicial protection enshrined in Articles 8(2)(h) and 25(1) of the American Convention, respectively, in relation to the obligations established in Articles 1(1) and 2 of the same instrument, to the detriment of Juan Eduardo Cejas.

24. Case of Members of the Nicaraguan Center for Human Rights (CENIDH) v. Nicaragua

The Commission submitted this case to the Court on December 26. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Nicaraguan State for the violation of the rights established in the American Convention, as a result of continuous acts of harassment, threats, criminalization, persecution, stigmatization and attacks against members of the Nicaraguan Center for Human Rights (CENIDH), the arbitrary cancelation of CENIDH's legal personality, the raid and theft in its premises, as well as the impossibility of having access to justice to the detriment of its members since April 2018. The Commission asked the Court to declare the Nicaraguan State responsible for the violation of Articles 5, 11, 16, 21 of the Convention, in relation to Article 1(1) of the same instrument. Also to declare violations of Articles 8(1), 8(2), 9, 13, 15, 16 of the Convention, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2 of the same instrument, all to the detriment of members of CENIDH.

25. Case of the Muy Muy Indigenous People and its Uluse Community v. Nicaragua

The Commission submitted this case to the Court on December 27. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Nicaraguan State for the violation of the rights enshrined in the American Convention on Human Rights, resulting from the non- recognition, respect and protection of the Muy Muy indigenous people (known asand their Uluse community to live and develop under their own forms of political, administrative, social and cultural organization, in accordance with their traditions; as well as for its failure to prevent and investigate various acts of violence against them and for the obstacles faced in accessing justice since 2003 and to date. The Commission asked the Court to declare the State of Nicaragua responsible for the violation of Articles 23 of the American Convention, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2 of the same instrument, 21 of the American Convention in relation to Article 1(1) of the same treaty, 21, 13 and 23 of the American Convention in relation to the obligations contained in Articles 1(1) and 2 thereof, 4, 5 and 26 of the American Convention, in relation to Article 1(1), Articles 8(1), 24 and 25(1) of the American Convention, in relation to Articles 1(1) and 2; and 4, 8(1) and 25(1) of the American Convention, in relation to the obligations established in Article 1(1) of the same instrument.

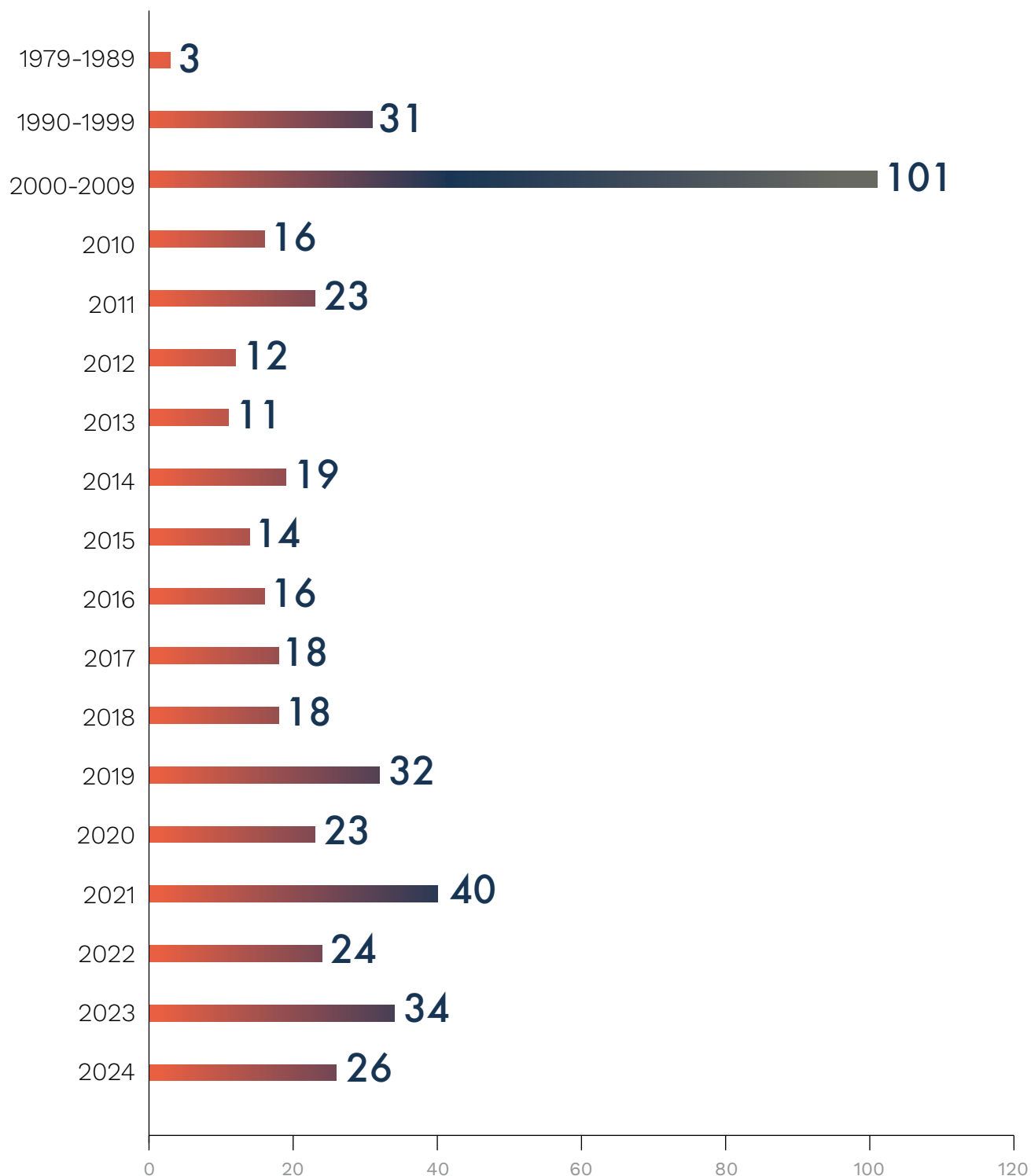
26. Case of Jarquín Anaya v. Nicaragua

The Commission submitted this case to the Court on December 30. It relates to the alleged international responsibility of the Nicaraguan State for the dismissal of Agustín Armando Jarquín Anaya from his position as deputy on July 26, 2013, without respect for due process or legal grounds for dismissal previously established by law. The Commission asked the Court to declare Nicaragua responsible for the violation of the rights to judicial guarantees, the principle of legality and retroactivity, freedom of association, political rights and judicial protection, established in Articles 8, 9, 16, 23 and 25 of the American Convention, in relation to Article 1(1) and 2 of the same instrument, to the detriment of Agustín Jarquín Anaya.

Further information on the contentious cases currently being processed is available [here](#).

1979- 2024

Contentious Cases submitted to the Court



As of December 2024, **63** cases were pending adjudication by the Court:

No.	NAME OF THE CASE	COUNTRY	DATE SUBMITTED
1	Chirinos Salamanca et al.	Venezuela	16-02-2022
2	Revilla Soto	Venezuela	09-05-2022
3	Lares Rangel et al.	Venezuela	06-07-2022
4	Camejo Blanco	Venezuela	01-09-2022
5	Hernández Norambuena	Brazil	30-11-2022
6	Rodríguez Pighi	Peru	06-12-2022
7	Andia Neira et al.	Peru	13-01-2023
8	Manaure Flores et al.	Venezuela	29-03-2023
9	Lynn	Argentina	28-05-2023
10	Ramos Durand et al.	Peru	05-06-2023
11	Melinho	Brazil	07-06-2023
12	Asencio Rosario et al.	Mexico	12-06-2023
13	Cley Mendes et al.	Brazil	19-06-2023
14	Bravo Garvich et al. (Workers Dismissed from the “Empresa Nacional de Puertos S.A.”)	Peru	23-06-2023
15	Campesino Movement of Aguán	Honduras	04-07-2023
16	Gamboa García et al.	Peru	06-07-2023
17	Community of Salango	Ecuador	10-07-2023
18	García Romero et al.	Ecuador	10-07-2023
19	Ramírez Mejía et al.	Peru	25-07-2023
20	Guevara Rodríguez et al.	Venezuela	16-08-2023
21	Rondón Gallardo	Venezuela	23-08-2023

No.	NAME OF THE CASE	COUNTRY	DATE SUBMITTED
22	Silva Reyes et al.	Nicaragua	31-08-2023
23	Rojas Riera	Venezuela	08-09-2023
24	Cuadra Bravo	Peru	11-09-2023
25	Pérez et al. (Massacre of El Junquito)	Venezuela	11-10-2023
26	Fiallos Navarro	Nicaragua	24-09-2023
27	Tenorio Morales et al. ("Ervin Abarca Jiménez" Union for Higher Education Professionals of the National Engineering University	Nicaragua	31-10-2023
28	Lalinde et al.	Colombia	06-11-2023
29	Maleno	Venezuela	08-11-2023
30	Galdeano Ibáñez	Nicaragua	09-11-2023
31	Garifuna Community of Cayos Cochinos and its Members	Honduras	16-11-2023
32	Chavarría Morales et al.	Nicaragua	17-11-2023
33	Navarro López	Venezuela	17-11-2023
34	Zapata	Colombia	16-12-2023
35	Graffe Henríquez	Venezuela	20-12-2023
36	Navarro Hevia	Venezuela	26-12-2023
37	García Andrade et al.	Mexico	28-12-2023
38	López de Belva et al.	Argentina	20-1-2024
39	Puracal et al.	Nicaragua	1-3-2024
40	Parada Sánchez	Venezuela	12-3-2024
41	Pediatric Clinic of the Los Lagos Region	Brazil	22-3-2024
42	Iglesias et al.	Argentina	28-3-2024
43	Zelaya	Honduras	11-4-2024

No.	NAME OF THE CASE	COUNTRY	DATE SUBMITTED
44	Reyes Pérez et al.	Guatemala	21-4-2024
45	Ygarza et al.	Venezuela	16-5-2024
46	Zambrano et al.	Argentina	30-6-2024
47	Zucolillo Moscarda	Paraguay	2-7-2024
48	Gahona López	Nicaragua	4-7-2024
49	Trujillo et al.	Venezuela	9-7-2024
50	Parpaglione et al.	Argentina	12-7-2024
51	Flores Castillo	Nicaragua	22-7-2024
52	Martino	Argentina	25-7-2024
53	Tadic Astorga et al.	Bolivia	26-7-2024
54	Cañas et al.	Colombia	28-7-2024
55	Aguirre	Argentina	6-8-2024
56	Moliné O'Connor	Argentina	20-8-2024
57	Artola Navarrete	Nicaragua	1-10-2024
58	Mashco Piro, Yora and Amahuaca Indigenous Peoples	Peru	1-11-2024
59	Employees of "Fertilizantes de Centroamérica" (FERTICA)	Costa Rica	13-11-2024
60	Cejas	Argentina	16-12-2024
61	Members of the Nicaraguan Center for Human Rights (CENIDH)	Nicaragua	26-12-2024
62	Muy Muy Indigenous People and it Uluse Community	Nicaragua	27-12-2024
63	Jarquín Anaya	Nicaragua	30-12-2024

Hearings

In 2024, the Court held eleven (11) public hearings on contentious cases and seventeen (17) on monitoring compliance with judgment, as follows:⁶⁶

No.	MATTER	DATE
Contentious Cases		
1	Case of Ubaté and Bogotá v. Colombia	January 30
2	Case of Reyes Mantilla et al. v. Ecuador	February 5
3	Case of Aguirre Magaña v. El Salvador	February 6
4	Case of Capriles v. Venezuela	February 6
5	Case of Galetovic Sepunar et al. v. Chile	February 7
6	Case of Da Silva et al. v. Brazil	February 8
7	Case of Muniz Da Silva v. Brazil	February 9
8	Case of Aguas Acosta et al. v. Ecuador	March 8
9	Case of Adolescents Interned in Detention and Provisional Internment Centers of the National Service for Minors (SENAME) v. Chile	May 22
10	Case of Carrión et al. v. Nicaragua	July 3
11	Case of Collen Leite et al. v. Brazil	July 5
Monitoring Compliance		
12	Case of the Massacres of El Mozote and nearby places v. El Salvador.	March 12
13	Case of Gomes Lund et al. (“Guerrilha do Araguaia”) v. Brazil	May 23
14	Case of Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil;	May 23
15	Case of Xucuru Indigenous People and its members v. Brazil.	May 23
16	Case of Petro Urrego v. Colombia	June 20

⁶⁶ For details of hearings on monitoring compliance with Judgment see chapter ___. This numbering does not take account of hearings related to Advisory Opinions or provisional measures.

No.	MATTER	DATE
17	Case of the Yakye Axá Indigenous Community v. Paraguay and Case of the Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Community v. Paraguay ⁶⁷	September 18-19
18	Case of Sawhoyamaxa Indigenous Community v. Paraguay	September 17
19	Velásquez Paiz et al. v. Guatemala; and Véliz Franco et al. v. Guatemala ⁶⁸	September 10
20	Rodriguez Vera et al. (Disappeared of the Palace of Justice) v. Colombia	September 23
21	Case of Yarce et al. v. Colombia	September 24
22	Case of Villamizar Durán et al. v. Colombia	September 24
23	Manuel Cepeda Vargas v. Colombia	September 25
24	Massacre of Pueblo Bello v. Colombia	September 25
25	Case of the Juvenile Reeducation Institute v. Paraguay	September 20
26	Case of Ramírez Escobar et al. v. Guatemala	September 9
27	Case of Coc Max et al. (Xáman Massacre) v. Guatemala	September 9
28	Case of Flores Bedregal v. Bolivia.	November 11

The public hearings were transmitted on different social media networks: Facebook (@CorteIDH for the account in Spanish and @IACourtHR for the account in English), Flickr, Instagram, Vimeo, YouTube, LinkedIn and SoundCloud, as well as on the platform of the Inter-American Court.

These can be accessed [here](#).

Judgments on Merits and Interpretation Judgments

In 2024, the Court issued a total of thirty-eight (38) judgments, of which (31) were judgments on preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs, as well as seven (7) interpretation judgments.

All the judgments may be found on the Court's [website](#).

⁶⁷ Joint hearing

⁶⁸ Joint hearing

YEAR 2024

Merits and interpretation judgments



*M.R.C.: Merits, Reparations and Costs.

**PO. M.R.C.: Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs.

JUDGMENTS ON THE MERITS				
No.	CASE	DATE OF JUDGMENT	SUMMARY	JUDGMENT SENTENCIA
Argentina				
1	Case of the Active Memory Civil Association v. Argentina. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	January 26, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039244171/expression/1039245993	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039244171
Brazil				
2	Case of Leite de Souza et al. v. Brazil. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	July 4, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1048554615/expression/1060830063	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1048554615
3	Case Dos Santos Nascimento et al. v. Brazil Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs	October 7, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1056080770/expression/1070654495	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1056080770
4	Case of Muniz da Silva v. Brazil. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	November 14, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067534239/expression/1073814382	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067534239
5	Case Quilombola Communities of Alcântara v. Brazil. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	November 21, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067534926/expression/1074184988	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067534926
6	Case of Da Silva et al. v. Brazil. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	November 27, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067535081/expression/1070381016	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067535081
Chile				
7	Case of Vega González et al. v. Chile. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	March 12, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039351567/expression/1050118429	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039351567
8	Case Huilcamán Paillama et al. v. Chile. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	June 18, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1048554193/expression/1059445865	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1048554193
9	Case of Galetovic Sapunar et al. v. Chile. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	October 3, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1056080735/expression/1060889436	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1056080735

JUDGMENTS ON THE MERITS				
No.	CASE	DATE OF JUDGMENT	SUMMARY	JUDGMENT SENTENCIA
11	Case Adolescents Interned in Detention and Provisional Internment Centers of the National Service for Minors (SENAME) v. Chile. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	November 20, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067534425/expression/1070381017	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067534425
Colombia				
11	Case of Arboleda Gómez v. Colombia. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	June 3, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039355495/expression/1039355876	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039355495
12	Case of Ubaté and Bogotá v. Colombia Merits, Reparations and Costs.	June 19, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1048554283/expression/1060902737	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1048554283
13	Case of the U'wa Indigenous People and its members v. Colombia. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	July 4, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1048554331/expression/1061937482	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1048554331
Ecuador				
14	Case of Reyes Mantilla et al. v. Ecuador. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	August 28, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049684742/expression/1067573802	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049684742
15	Case of Hidalgo et al. v. Ecuador. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	August 28, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049684780/expression/1055223893	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049684780
16	Case of the Tagaeri and Taromenane Indigenous Peoples v. Ecuador. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	September 4, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049684937/expression/1074184278	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049684937
17	<u>Case of Aguas Acosta v. Ecuador. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs.</u>	October 10, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1056080831/expression/1060047563	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1056080831
18	Case of Peralta Armijos v. Ecuador. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	November 15, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067497349/expression/1068278797	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067497349
19	Case of Gattass Sahih v. Ecuador. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	November 27, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067535125/	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067535125

JUDGMENTS ON THE MERITS				
No.	CASE	DATE OF JUDGMENT	SUMMARY	JUDGMENT SENTENCIA
El Salvador				
20	Case of Aguirre Magaña v. El Salvador. Merits and Reparations.	March 8, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1035032346/express/1035146947	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1035032346
21	Case of Beatriz et al. v. El Salvador. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	November 22, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061937459/express/1061937473	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061937459
22	Case of Cuéllar Sandoval et al. v. El Salvador. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	March 18, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1034838366/express/1035032381	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1034838366
23	Case of Cuéllar Sandoval et al. v. El Salvador. Interpretation of Judgment on Merits, Reparations and Costs.	November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1034838366/express/1035032381	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1064749844
Guatemala				
24	Case of Pérez Lucas et al. v. Guatemala. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	September 4, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049684929/express/1058936024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049684929
Mexico				
25	Case González Méndez et al. v. Mexico. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	August 22, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049684666/express/1061356704	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049684666
Nicaragua				
25	Case of the Rama and Kriol Peoples, Monkey Point Community and Black Creole Indigenous Community of Bluefields and their Members v. Nicaragua. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	April 1, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039353307/express/1039354023	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039353307
26	Case of Gadea Mantilla v. Nicaragua. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	October 16, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1056080897/express/1067574374	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1056080897
27	Case of Carrión et al. v. Nicaragua. Merits, Reparations and Costs.	November 25, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067535037/express/1073078531	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1067535037

JUDGMENTS ON THE MERITS				
No.	CASE	DATE OF JUDGMENT	SUMMARY	JUDGMENT SENTENCIA
Peru				
28	Case of Yangali Iparraguirre v. Peru. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	March 11, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039351190/express/1039351445	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039351190
29	Case of Members of the Consolidated Workers' Union of ECASA (SUTECASA) v. Peru. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	June 6, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039356522/express/1039357243	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039356522
Venezuela				
30	Case of Poggioli Pérez v. Venezuela. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	April 29, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039354404/express/1039354482	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039354404
31	Case of Capriles v. Venezuela. Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs.	October 10, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1056080775/express/1060047533	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1056080775

INTERPRETATION JUDGMENTS			
No.	IN CASO	DATE OF JUDGMENT	FALLO
Bolivia			
1	Caso Flores Bedregal y otras Vs. Bolivia. Interpretación de la Sentencia de Excepciones Preliminares, Fondo, Reparaciones y Costas y Rectificación de errores de la Sentencia.	March 14, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1031550500
Colombia			
z2	Caso Integrantes y Militantes de la Unión Patriótica Vs. Colombia. Interpretación de la Sentencia de Excepciones Preliminares, Fondo, Reparaciones y Costas.	January 24, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1025868111

INTERPRETATION JUDGMENTS			
No.	IN CASO	DATE OF JUDGMENT	FALLO
3	Caso Tabares Toro y otros vs. Colombia. Interpretación de la Sentencia de Fondo, Reparaciones y Costas y Rectificación de errores de la Sentencia.	September 2, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049684882
4	Caso Miembros de la Corporación Colectivo de Abogados "José Alvear Restrepo" Vs. Colombia. Interpretación de la Sentencia de Excepciones Preliminares, Fondo, Reparaciones y Costas.	October 16, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1055733158
Ecuador			
5	Caso Meza Vs. Ecuador. Interpretación de la Sentencia de Excepción Preliminar, Fondo, Reparaciones y Costas.	June 19, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1043581716
El Salvador			
6	Caso Cuéllar Sandoval y otros Vs. El Salvador. Interpretación de la Sentencia de Fondo, Reparaciones y Costas.	November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1064749844
iPerú			
7	Caso Bendezú Tuncar Vs. Perú. Interpretación de la Sentencia de Excepciones Preliminares y Fondo.	April 30, 2024	https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039354637

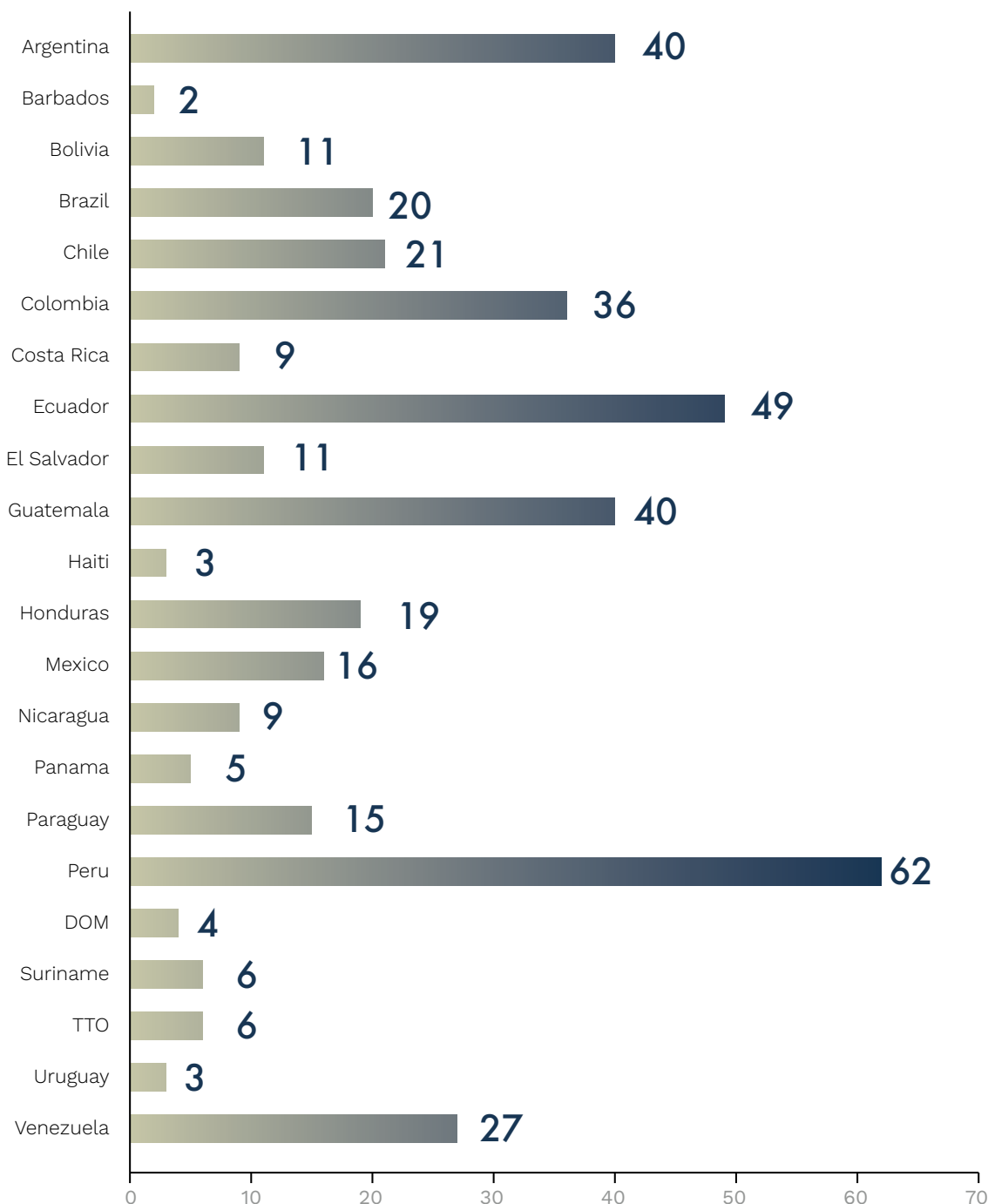
D. Average time taken to process cases

Every year the Court makes a great effort to promptly rule on the cases brought before it. The principle of a reasonable time established in the American Convention and the Court's consistent case law is applicable not only to the domestic proceedings in each State Party, but also to the international organs or courts whose function it is to decide petitions concerning alleged human rights violations.

In 2024, the average time required to process cases before the Court was 29 months.

Total cases resolved by State

As of the end of 2024





CHAPTER

05

Monitoring compliance with Judgments



Summary of the work of monitoring compliance

Monitoring compliance with the Court's judgments has become one of the most demanding activities of the Court, because each year there is a constant increase in the number of cases at this stage.

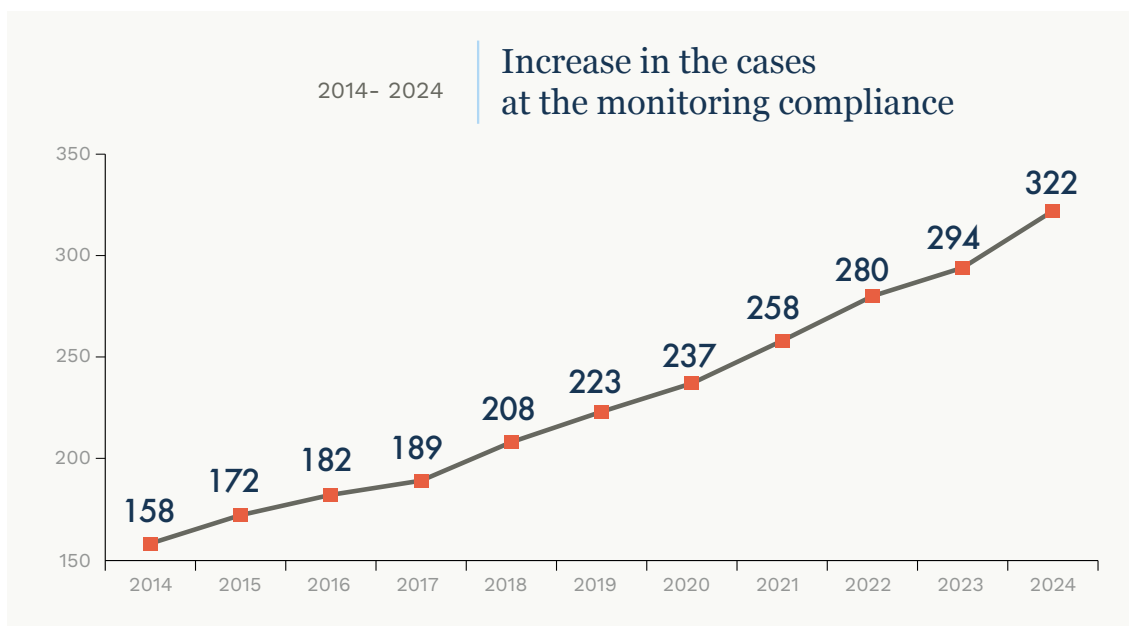
Numerous measures of reparation are ordered in each judgment, and the Court monitors their implementation, rigorously and continually, until every reparation ordered has been fully complied with. When assessing compliance with each reparation, the Court makes a thorough examination of the way in which the different components are executed, and how they are implemented with regard to each victim who benefits from the measures, because there are numerous victims in most cases.

To understand the wide range of measures ordered by the Court, these can be grouped into the following forms of reparation:

1	Measures to guarantee to the victims the right that has been violated.	2	Restitution.	3	Rehabilitation.
4	Satisfaction.	5	Search for the whereabouts and/or identification.	6	Guarantees of non-repetition.
7	Obligation to investigate.	8	Prosecute and, if appropriate, punish those responsible for the human rights violations.	9	Compensation and reimbursement of costs and expenses.

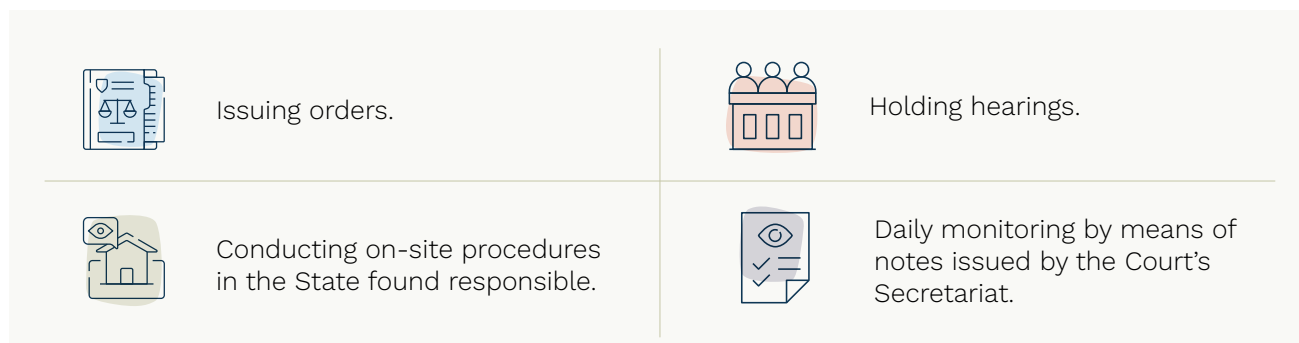
At the end of 2024, **322 cases**⁶⁹ were at the monitoring compliance stage, which entails monitoring **1755 measures of reparation**.

⁶⁹ This list of 322 cases at the monitoring compliance with judgment stage includes cases in which the Court has applied Article 65 of the American Convention and whose situation has not changed.



Both the number of reparations ordered, and their nature and complexity have an impact on the time a case may remain at the stage of monitoring compliance. Compliance with some measures entails a greater degree of difficulty. Therefore, it is not unusual that, in some cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment, only one measure of reparation is pending⁷⁰, while in others, numerous reparations remain pending implementation. The Court keeps open the monitoring of the cases until it considers that there has been total compliance with the judgments. When it determines full compliance with each of the reparations ordered in a judgment, the case is declared closed.

In the original Judgment the Court requires the State to present an initial report on the implementation of its decisions, generally within one year.⁷¹ It then monitors compliance with the judgment through the following actions:

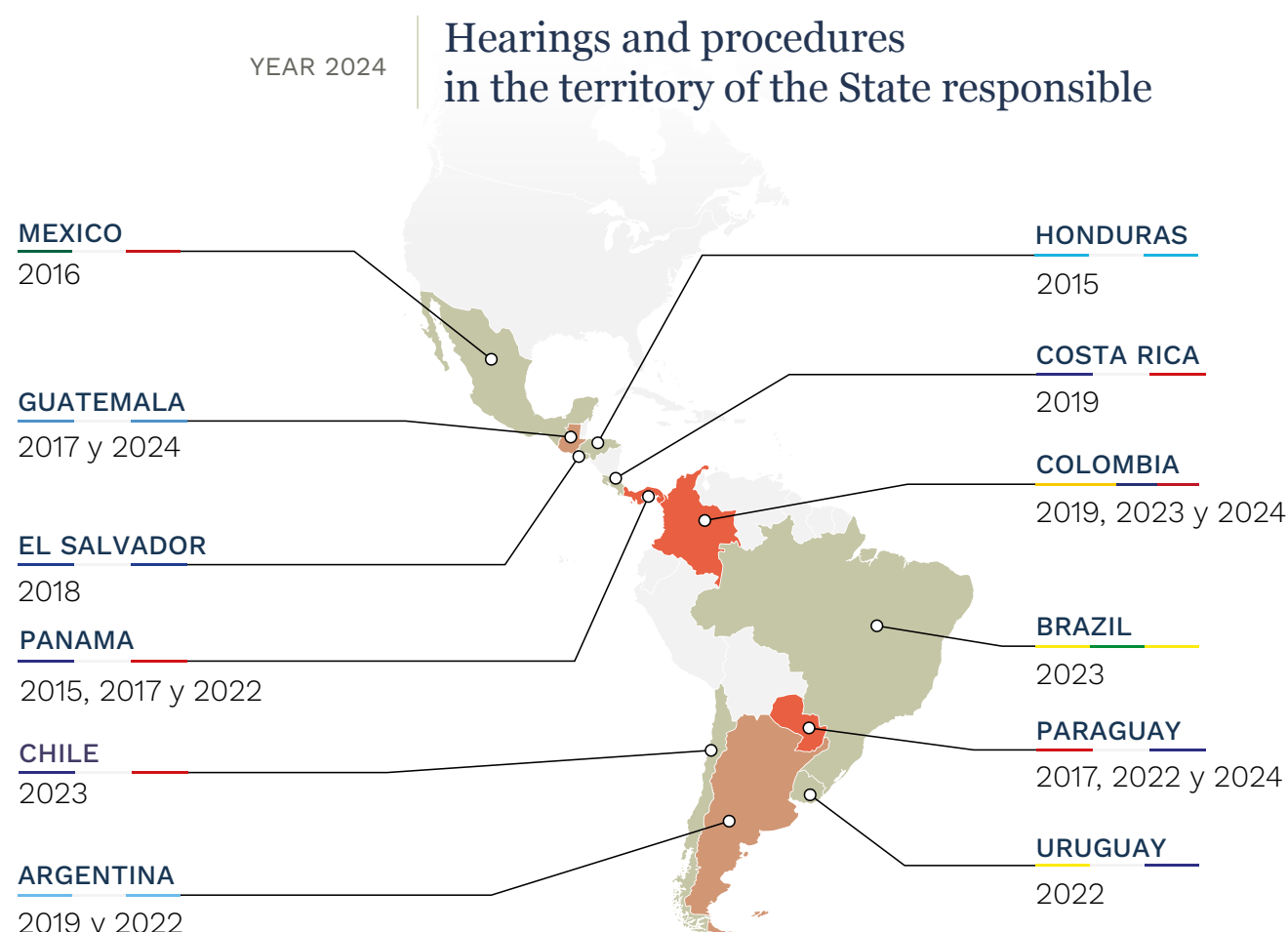


⁷⁰ As of December 2024, in 26% of the cases at the monitoring stage (84 cases) one or two measures of reparation were pending. Most of these refer to reparations that are complex to execute, such as the obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish, as appropriate, those responsible for human rights violations; the search for the whereabouts and/or identification of the remains of victims; and guarantees of non-repetition.

⁷¹ In addition, in the case of measures relating to the publication and dissemination of the judgment, the Court may require the State, regardless of the one-year time frame for presenting its first report, to advise the Court immediately when it has issued each publication ordered in the respective judgment.

In 2015, the Secretariat established the Unit for Monitoring Compliance with Judgments in order to follow up more thoroughly on State compliance with the diverse measures of reparation ordered. In 2022, the Court adopted important changes in the methodology used as well as work policies for cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment. Judge rapporteurs were established by country, and it was decided to delegate different procedures (field visits and hearings) to them, individually or in commissions, as well as meetings, both during and outside of the Court's Sessions. This allows the Court to conduct a more continuous monitoring of a greater number of cases at that procedural stage. In addition, in 2024, the Court continued to organize roundtables to discuss the advances and challenges of compliance with judgments, with the participation of authorities and officials from different state entities and representatives of victims in cases at the monitoring compliance with judgment stage.⁷²

At the same time, the Court considers that it is vitally important to carry out monitoring activities in the territory of the States responsible, as this allows it to interact with the different stakeholders involved in the implementation of the judgments. To this end, it has received the consent and collaboration of twelve (12) States between 2015 and 2024, and will continue its efforts to maintain this approach with the States and the victims.⁷³



⁷² This initiative began in 2023. The roundtables held that year took place in collaboration with the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law.

⁷³ The Court has conducted procedures and hearings on monitoring compliance in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Strategy of joint monitoring of cases

The Court executes this function by monitoring each case individually, and also through the joint monitoring of measures of reparation ordered in judgments in several cases against the same State.

The Court employs this strategy when it has ordered the same or similar reparations in the judgments in several cases and when compliance with them faces common factors, challenges or obstacles. The joint hearings and monitoring orders have had positive repercussions for those involved in implementing the measures. This joint specialized monitoring mechanism allows the Court to have a greater impact because it can address, at one and the same time, an issue that is common to several cases involving the same State, approaching it comprehensively, instead of having to monitor the same measure in several cases separately.

This also enables the Court to encourage discussion among the different representatives of the victims in each case and results in a more dynamic participation by the State officials responsible for implementing the reparations at the domestic level. In addition, it provides an overview of the advances made and the factors impeding progress in the State concerned, identifies the reparations regarding which a significant dispute exists between the parties, and those in which they can achieve greater agreement and make most progress in the implementation.



Joint Hearings in Paraguay.



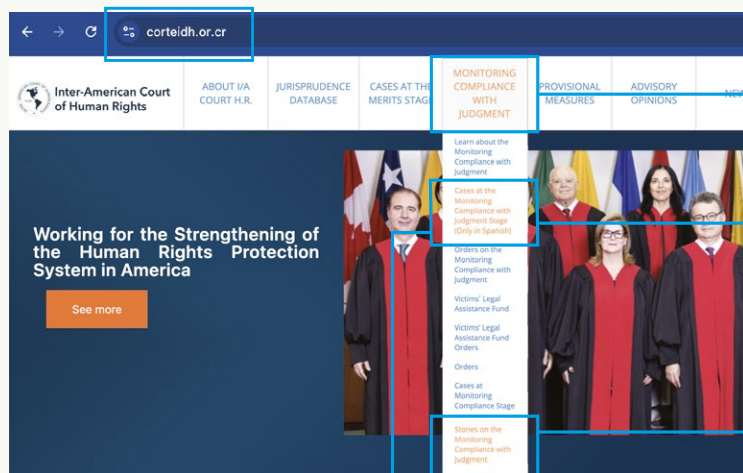
Access to information on cases at the monitoring compliance stage

In recent years the information available in the Court's Annual Report, on its official website and through the publication of journals of jurisprudence, has gradually been increased in order to provide more information on the status of compliance with the reparations ordered in the judgments delivered by the Inter-American Court, and to give this aspect increased visibility.

WEBSITE

Access to information

1 Visit the official website.















2 In the navigation menu of the homepage, the section related to 'Monitoring Compliance with Judgment' is available.

3 Within this section, a table is displayed, organized by State in the chronological order in which the judgments were issued.

4 A link to 'Archived Cases' is included for compliance with reparations.

3.1

A table is displayed, organized by State in the chronological order in which the judgments were issued.

CASES AT MONITORING COMPLIANCE STAGE			CASES UNDER MONITORING WITH APPLICATION OF ART. 65 ACHR		FILED CASES
Lista de casos en etapa de supervisión, excluyendo aquellos en que se ha aplicado el artículo 65 de la Convención					
No.	Nombre del Caso	Fecha de la Sentencia que determina Reparaciones	Resoluciones emitidas por la Corte	Reparaciones <small>La información presentada en este apartado se basa en lo declarado en resoluciones emitidas por la Corte. Por tanto, en los expedientes puede haber información aportada por las partes que no haya sido evaluada por el Tribunal.</small>	Escritos públicos de conformidad con el <small>Procedimiento</small>
Argentina -					
1	Garrido y Baigorria	27 de agosto de 1998	30 de agosto de 2017 27 de noviembre de 2007 17 de noviembre de 2004 27 de noviembre de 2003 27 de noviembre de 2002 20 de noviembre de 2000	Declaradas cumplidas   Pendientes de cumplimiento  	Escritos GNR 1
2	Bulacio	18 de septiembre de 2003	26 de noviembre de 2008 17 de noviembre de 2004	Declaradas cumplidas   Pendientes de cumplimiento  	Escritos GNR
3	Bueno Alves	11 de mayo de 2007	11 de marzo de 2020 30 de mayo de 2018 5 de julio de 2011	Declaradas cumplidas   Pendientes de cumplimiento  	Escritos GNR 1

3.2

Links are included that directly lead to:

The Judgment that ordered the reparations of the case.

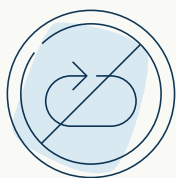
The resolutions that have been issued.

“Reparations declared fulfilled” (distinguishing between partial and full compliance) and “Reparations pending compliance”.

“Public writings in accordance with Court Agreement 1/19 of March 11, 2019*.”

* Agreement 1/19 regarding “Clarifications on the publication of information contained in the case files during the monitoring of compliance with judgment stage.” Available at: <https://www.corteidh.or.cr/acuerdos.cfm>

Court Decision 1/19 on “Clarifications on the publication of information contained in the files of cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment” states that the Court will make public the information presented during this stage related to:



The execution of the guarantees of non-repetition ordered in the Court’s judgments, both those presented by the parties and the Commission, and those presented by “other sources” that are not parties to the international proceedings, or in expert opinions pursuant to the application of Article 69(2) of the Court’s Rules of Procedure*.



The *amicus curiae* briefs.

* Article 69(2) of the Court’s Rules of Procedure establishes: “The Court may require relevant information on the case from other sources of information in order to evaluate compliance. To that end, it may also request the expert opinions or reports it considers appropriate.”

In Decision 1/19, the Court emphasized that compliance with its judgments could benefit from the involvement of organs, human rights organizations and domestic courts that, under their terms of reference, could require the corresponding public authorities to execute the measures of reparation ordered in the judgments, in particular, the guarantees of non-repetition. To this end, it is essential that the Court provide access to information on the implementation of this type of measure of reparation.

During 2024, the Court continued to update the information on the said table on its website, which allows the different users of the Inter-American System to have a simple and flexible tool to consult and to learn about the reparations that the Court is monitoring and those that have already been executed by the States, and to obtain updated information on the implementation status of the guarantees of non-repetition.

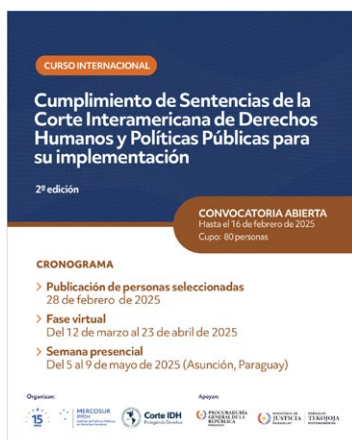
► Journals and courses

The Court publishes two Journals of Jurisprudence on compliance and the impact of its judgments.⁷⁴ Between 2023 and 2024, the Court, in conjunction with the MERCOSUR Institute of Public Policies on Human Rights, launched the first edition of the International Course on “Compliance with Judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and Public Policies for their implementation,” aimed at state officials who have influence regarding compliance with the reparations ordered by the Court, as well as representatives of victims in proceedings before the Inter-American System of Human Rights and members of civil society and academia with an interest in the implementation of the reparations ordered by the Court. The second edition of this course will take place in 2025, in conjunction with the aforementioned institute and with the cooperation of the Office of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Justice of Paraguay.



Click on the image to view the journals.

⁷⁴ Two journals have been published on monitoring compliance with judgment: (i) “Reparations related to: I. Annulment of domestic judgments declared unconstitutional by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and II. Mechanisms for the reopening of judicial proceedings”, and (ii) “Reparation for bringing domestic law into line with treaty standards on the right to appeal to a higher judge or court.” Available at: <https://bibliotecacorteidh.winkel.la/cuadernos-de-supervisi%C3%B3n-de-cumplimiento>.



[View the testimonies of the participants.](#)

Hearings at the stage of monitoring compliance

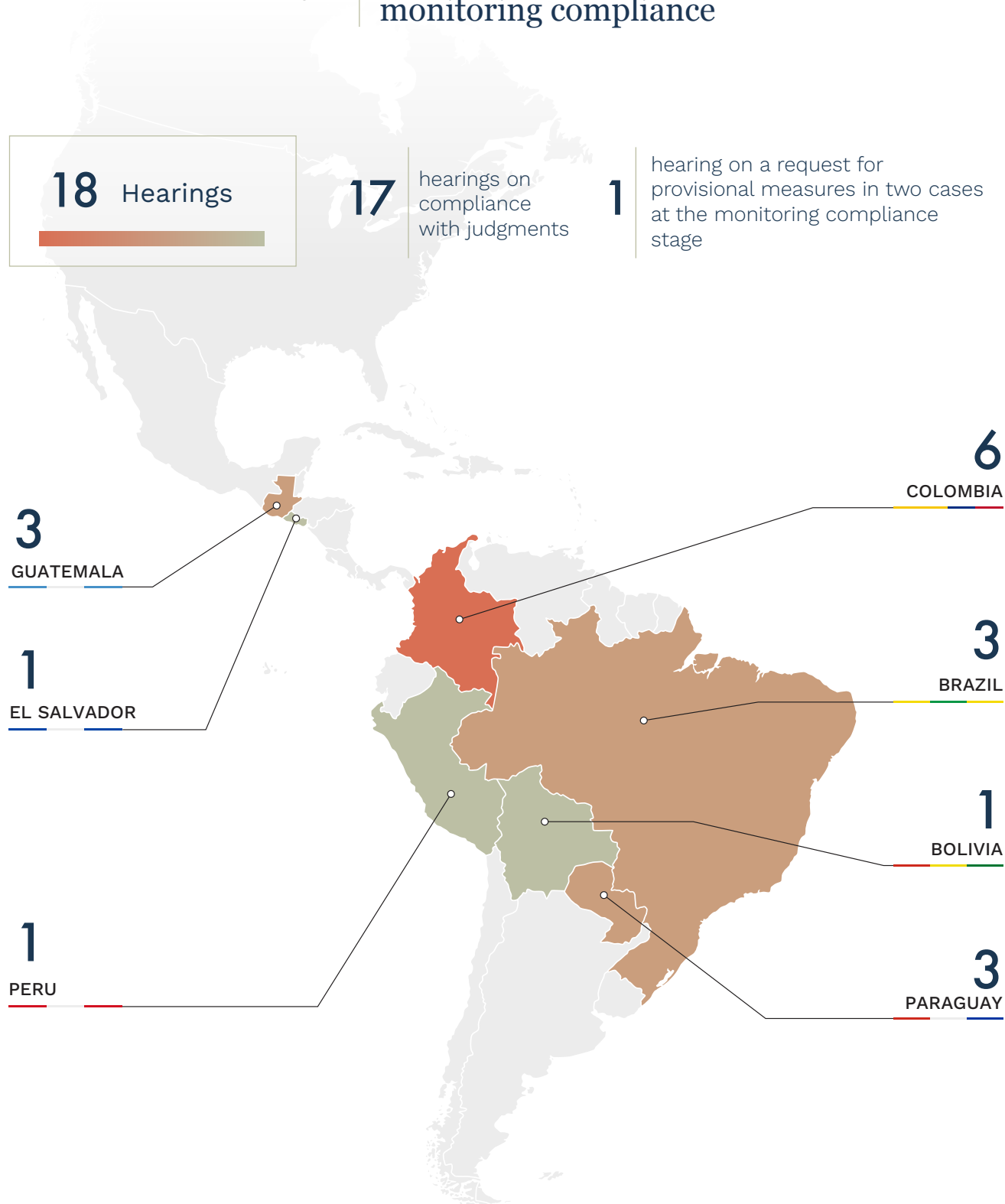
During 2024, the Inter-American Court held a total of 18 hearings related to 21 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance:

No.	CASE	DATE OF ORDER
Monitoring Compliance		
Bolivia		
1	Flores Bedregal v. Bolivia.	November 11
Brazil		
2	Gomes Lund et al. ("Guerrilha do Araguaia") v. Brazil	May 23
3	Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil;	May 23
4	Xucuru Indigenous People and its members v. Brazil.	May 23
Colombia		
5	Petro Urrego v. Colombia	June 20
6	Rodríguez Vera et al. (The Disappeared of the Palace of Justice) v. Colombia	September 23

No.	CASE	DATE OF ORDER
7	Yarce et al. v. Colombia	September 24
8	Villamizar Durán et al. v. Colombia	September 24
9	CManuel Cepeda Vargas v. Colombia	September 25
10	Pueblo Bello Massacre v. Colombia	September 25
El Salvador		
11	Massacres of El Mozote and nearby places v. El Salvador	March 12
Guatemala		
12	Ramírez Escobar et al. v. Guatemala	September 9
13	Coc Max et al. (Massacre of Xáman) v. Guatemala	September 9
14	Velásquez Paiz et al. v. Guatemala; and Véliz Franco et al. v. Guatemala	September 10
Paraguay		
15	Yakye AxaIndigenous Community v. Paraguay and Case of the Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Community v. Paraguay	September 18-19
16	Sawhoyamaxa Indigenous Community v. Paraguay	September 17
17	Juvenile Re-educationInstitute v. Paraguay	September 20
REQUEST FOR PROVISIONAL MEASURES IN CASES AT THE MONITORING COMPLIANCE STAGE		
1	Barrios Altos and La Cantuta v. Peru	June 17

YEAR 2024

Hearings at the stage of monitoring compliance



With regard to orders on monitoring compliance with judgment, during 2024 the Court or its President issued 68 orders. These orders had different contents and purposes:



55 orders were issued to monitor* compliance with some or all the reparations ordered in the judgments of 56 cases**.



To apply the provisions of Article 65 of the American Convention in three (3) cases.



To close three (3) cases following full compliance with the reparations ordered.



To rule on seven requests for provisional measures presented in relation to eight cases currently at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment and, as appropriate, to monitor the reparation measures referred to in those requests.



To declare non-compliance by the State with its duty to inform the Court of the measures adopted to fully implement the reparations ordered in the judgments of four cases.



To declare compliance with reimbursements to the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund.

* In order to assess the degree of compliance with reparations, request detailed information regarding the steps taken to comply with certain reparations measures, urge States to comply and provide guidance on compliance with the reparations measures ordered, provide instructions for compliance, and clarify aspects on which there is a dispute between the parties regarding the execution and implementation of reparations, all in the interest of ensuring full and effective implementation of the Court's decisions.

** In 2024, the Court declared full compliance and partial compliance or progress in the implementation of 100 measures of reparation. It also declared the monitoring of three (3) reparations completed.

In addition to monitoring compliance by means of these orders and hearings, during 2024, the Commission and the parties were asked to provide information or observations in notes sent by the Court's Secretariat, on the instructions of the Court or its President, in 211 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment.

In 2024, the Court received 445 reports and attachments from the States in 185 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment. Additionally, over the course of the year, the Court received 650 briefs with observations, either from the victims or their legal representatives, or from the Inter-American Commission in 198 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment. All these briefs were forwarded to the parties and to the Commission.

Also, during 2024, the Court continued to implement the mechanism of joint monitoring with regard to the following measures of reparation:

MÉXICO

The alignment of domestic law with conventional and international standards regarding the guarantee of the natural judge in relation to military criminal jurisdiction in four cases against Mexico.

Guarantees of non-repetition aimed at the diligent attention and investigation of cases of sexual violence against women, with a gender and ethnicity perspective, in two cases against Mexico.

EL SALVADOR

The guarantees of non-repetition aimed at the search for the whereabouts of missing girls, boys, and young people in two cases against El Salvador.

COLOMBIA

Provide medical and psychological treatment to the victims in nine cases against Colombia.

GUATEMALA

The obligation to investigate, prosecute, and, where appropriate, sanction those responsible for serious human rights violations in 14 cases against Guatemala.

The guarantees of non-repetition aimed at diligently investigating femicide and other crimes of violence against women, as well as preventing and eradicating discrimination against women on the grounds of gender in two cases against Guatemala.

PERÚ

The payment of compensations and/or the reimbursement of costs and expenses in five cases against Peru, in which these are the only pending measures.

The obligation to investigate, prosecute, and, where appropriate, sanction serious human rights violations in two cases against Peru, specifically regarding the situation related to the 'humanitarian' pardon granted to Alberto Fujimori Fujimori, who was found criminally responsible for the serious violations in those cases.

ARGENTINA

The alignment of domestic law regarding the right to appeal a judgment before a higher judge and court in two cases against Argentina.

Visits and hearings concerning cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment held during 2024

Visits and hearings concerning cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment held during 2024:



Hearings at
the seat of
the Court



Virtual
hearings



BRASIL
(May 23)



GUATEMALA
(September 9 and 10)



PARAGUAY
(September 16-20)



COLOMBIA
(September 23-25)

Visits and hearings held in the territory of the responsible States

► BRAZIL

On May 23, 2024, in the context of the 167th Regular Session, the Court held three (3) private hearings on monitoring compliance with judgments. These hearings were conducted by a panel of judges, constituted by the President of the Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, Judge Humberto A. Sierra Porto, Judge Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor Poisot and Judge Verónica Gómez. The hearings took place at the seat of the National Council of Justice.



Compliance Oversight Hearings of Judgments, Provisional Measures, as well as administrative matters.

1. Case of Gomes Lund et al. (Guerrilha do Araguaia) v. Brazil

The purpose of the hearing was to receive updated information from the State regarding compliance with five measures of reparation, namely:

- 1 To effectively conduct, within the ordinary jurisdiction, the criminal investigation of the facts of the present case related to the forced disappearance of 62 persons and the execution of one person, all of whom were members of the Guerrilha do Araguaia.
- 2 Carry out all efforts to determine the whereabouts of the disappeared victims.
- 3 Provide the medical and psychological or psychiatric treatment as required by the victims and, where necessary, pay the established sum.
- 4 Adopt the necessary measures to codify the crime of forced disappearance of persons in conformity with Inter-American standards and, while complying with this measure, take all actions to guarantee an effective prosecution, and where applicable, punishment regarding the constituent facts of forced disappearance through the existing mechanisms in domestic law.
- 5 Continue to develop search initiatives and the systematization and publication of all information on the Guerrilha do Araguaia, as well as information regarding the human rights violations that occurred during the military regime, guaranteeing access thereto. The observations of the victims' representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission were also received at the hearing.

Also, in application of Article 69(2) of the Court's Rules of Procedure, which allows the Court to obtain information from "other sources," the National Council of Justice of Brazil was invited to participate in this hearing.

2. Case of Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil

The purpose of the hearing was to receive updated information from the State on compliance with four measures of reparation:

- 1 Design and implement a national and centralized data collection system that allows for the quantitative and qualitative analysis of acts of violence against women and, in particular, violent deaths of women.
- 2 Create and implement a plan for continuous training, capacity building and awareness-raising for the police forces in charge of investigations and for the justice operators in the state of Paraíba, with a gender and race perspective.
- 3 The Legislative Assembly of the state of Paraíba must hold a day of reflection and awareness-raising on the impact of femicide, violence against women and the use of parliamentary immunity.
- 4 Adopt and implement a national protocol for the investigation of femicides.

The purpose of the hearing was also to receive the observations of the victims' representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission. Furthermore, in application of Article 69(2) of the Court's Rules of Procedure, which allows the Court to obtain information from "other sources," the National Council of Justice of Brazil was invited to participate in this hearing.

3. Case of the Xucuru Indigenous People and its members v. Brazil

The purpose of the hearing was to receive updated information from the State on compliance with two measures of reparation, namely:

- 1 To guarantee, immediately and effectively, the right of the Xucuru indigenous people to collective ownership of all their territory, so that they do not experience any invasion, interference or adverse effects from third parties or state agents that could impair the existence, value, use and enjoyment of their territory.
- 2 To conclude the process of freeing the of encumbrances on the Xucuru indigenous territory that remains in possession of non-indigenous third parties and pay the compensation pending for bona fide improvements; and remove any type of obstacle or interference with the territory in question in order to ensure the Xucuru people's full and effective ownership of their territory.

The purpose of the hearing was also to listen to the observations of the victims' representatives and the views of the Inter-American Commission. Also, in application of Article 69(2) of the Court's Rules of Procedure, which allows the Court to obtain information from "other sources," the National Council of Justice of Brazil was invited to participate in this hearing.

▶ GUATEMALA



Case of Coc Max et al. (Xamán Massacre).



Case of Ramírez Escobar et al.



Case of Veliz Franco et al. and the case of Velásquez Paiz et al.

On September 9 and 10, a delegation of the Inter-American Court visited Guatemala City and held three (3) private hearings on monitoring compliance with judgment, in relation to four cases. The full Court delegated these hearings to Judge Verónica Gómez, accompanied by members of the Secretariat. The hearings took place at the National Palace of Culture (*Palacio Nacional de la Cultura*).

1. Case of Ramírez Escobar et al. v. Guatemala

The purpose of the hearing held on September 9 was to receive updated information from the State on compliance with seven of the reparations ordered in the judgment, including:

- 1 Measures for restitution of the family and legal bonds between Flor de María Ramírez Escobar, Gustavo Tobar Fajardo and their son Osmín Tobar Ramírez, and to make a serious and multidisciplinary effort, on its own motion, to begin, promote, or continue the relationship between Flor de María Ramírez Escobar and Osmín Tobar Ramírez with J.R.
- 2 To efficiently conduct criminal, administrative and disciplinary investigations into the facts of this case and, if applicable, identify and punish those responsible.
- 3 Several guarantees of non-repetition related to the implementation of an effective national program to ensure adequate supervision, inspection and control of the institutionalization of children, including constant, periodic and updated training of state officials, justice operators and employees of private institutions; prepare an updated census and registration of all institutions, centers or associations that carry out these functions; guarantee that the National Adoptions Council has the necessary economic and logistical resources; ensure that the institutionalization of children does not constitute a restrictive abuse of their personal liberty; and guarantee the progressive deinstitutionalization of children and adolescents.

The purpose of the hearing was also to hear the observations of the victims and their representatives, and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission.

2. Case of Coc Max et al. (Massacre of Xamán) v. Guatemala

During the hearing, held on September 9, the Court monitored the six reparations ordered in the judgment that were pending compliance:

- 1 Continue the investigation of the facts.
- 2 Provide psychiatric or psychological care to the victims.
- 3 Hold a public act of acknowledgment of international responsibility for the facts of the case.
- 4 Establish a health center in the “Aurora 8 de Octubre” community.
- 5 Widen and pave the road from Franja Transversal of the Norte highway to the center of “Aurora 8 de Octubre” community.
- 6 Pay the amounts set forth in the judgment for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages.

The purpose of the hearing was also to hear the observations of a victim and his representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission.

3. Joint hearing in the cases of *Véliz Franco et al.* and *Velásquez Paiz et al. v. Guatemala*

The purpose of the hearing, held on September 10, was to receive updated information from the State on compliance with three guarantees of non-repetition ordered in the judgments in both cases, namely:

- 1 To create a strengthening plan for the National Forensic Sciences Institute (INAFIC), including an adequate allocation of resources to extend its activities in the national territory and to comply with its functions.
 - 2 To implement the full functioning of the “specialized jurisdictional organs” throughout the Republic of Guatemala, and of the special prosecutor’s office indicated in the Law against femicide.
-
- 3 To implement permanent education and training programs for State officials from the Public Prosecution Service who are involved in the investigation of murders of women.

In addition, to monitor the reparations regarding effectively conducting the investigations and identifying, prosecuting and punishing, as appropriate, those responsible for the abuse and deprivation of life of María Isabel Véliz Franco and Claudina Isabel Velásquez Paiz; to provide psychological or psychiatric treatment to the victims that request it in both cases, with their prior written consent. The aim of the hearing was also to hear the observations of the victims and their representatives, and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission.

PARAGUAY

On September 16-20, the Vice-President of the Court, Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, carried out a number of proceedings on behalf of the Court in Paraguay in order to monitor compliance with its judgments. During these days, he visited three communities of the Sawhoyamaya, Yakyé Axa and Xákmok Kásek indigenous peoples located in the Paraguayan Chaco, and held private hearings in Asunción to monitor compliance with the judgments in those three cases and in the Case of the Juvenile Reeducation Institute.



Compliance Oversight Proceedings of Judgments.

On-site visits to monitor compliance with judgment in the cases of the Yakye Axa, Sawhoyamaxa and Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Communities

Members of a delegation from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and its Secretariat visited Paraguay from September 16 to 20, 2024. During their stay, they carried out three on-site visits to the Sawhoyamaxa, Yakye Axa and Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Communities. In Asunción, the delegation held private hearings on monitoring compliance with judgment for these three cases and in the case of the “Juvenile Reeducation Institute.” From Tuesday September 17 to Thursday 19, members of the Yakye Axa, Sawhoyamaxa and Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Communities, located in the Presidente Hayes Department, in the Paraguayan Chaco, received the visit of the delegation of the Court and its Secretariat. The visits consisted of judicial procedures to verify, in the field and directly, the level of compliance with the reparations ordered in the judgments of the cases of the Yakye Axa, Sawhoyamaxa and Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Communities, issued in 2005, 2006 and 2010, respectively.



On-site Visits for Compliance Oversight of Judgments in the Cases of the Indigenous Communities in Paraguay.

In its judgments of these three cases, the Court ruled that Paraguay had violated the right to property of the members of said indigenous communities over their traditional lands, which had also affected their cultural identity and their right to a dignified life. In two cases, the Court also found that the State was responsible for the violation of the right to life of specific members of those communities, mainly children, who died due to a lack of appropriate measures of prevention, including medical care.

All on-site visits included the participation of male and female leaders and figures from each of the indigenous communities, as well as their legal representatives: CEJIL, Tierraviva and the inter-American public defenders, Vilma Martínez Paiva and Gisela Gauna Wirz. The State's representatives consisted of a large delegation, including high-level authorities, State officials from 16 ministries and institutions involved in the execution of the reparation measures, including: the Office of the Vice President of the Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Indigenous Institute of Paraguay (INDI), the Ministry of Education and Sciences, the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Public Works and Communications, the Ministry of Urbanism, Housing and Habitat, the National Environmental Health Service, the National Electricity Administration (ANDE), the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Information Technology and Communications, the Ministry of the Interior, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the National Emergency Secretariat, and the Secretariat of Linguistic Policies. Also, an attorney from the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights participated.

The Court has highlighted the importance that States give their consent and collaboration to perform these types of procedures in their territory, since this allows for a rapprochement between victims and public authorities and officials as well as a direct verification of the progress and challenges in the implementation of the measures. In addition, these activities allow for greater participation by the victims, high authorities and officials in charge of implementing the reparation measures. Moreover, they facilitate direct dialogue between the parties, which encourages the corresponding authorities to make concrete commitments to promptly comply with the reparations.

1. On-site visit in the Case of the Sawhoyamaxa Indigenous Community

On September 17, the delegation toured the Central Village and two other villages in which the community is organized: Santa Eliza and 24 de Enero, in order to monitor compliance with the reparation measures regarding (i) the formal delivery and titling of the Community's ancestral lands, and (ii) the provision of basic goods and services for the subsistence of its members.

The delegation also visited two of the local schools (No. 6250 and 8209), water storage facilities, the recently built Family Health Unit and one of the homes delivered by the State to members of the Community through a housing program. The delegation visited these important places for the Community, verifying access to education, water, health, housing, electricity and other basic services.



[Watch the summary video.](#)



[Watch the summary video.](#)

2. On-site visit in the Case of the Yakye Axa Indigenous Community

On September 18, the delegation visited the Community's alternative lands. The purpose of this visit was to verify compliance with the reparations related to the formal delivery and titling of the Community's alternative lands, construction of the access road to those lands, and the provision of basic goods and services for the subsistence of its members.

In particular, the delegation visited the access road to the Community's alternative lands, and made stops to receive information and clarifications. Likewise, tours and verifications were made at a school (No. 14949), the construction works for a

walk-in medical center, the water storage facilities in Retiro Patria and Chico Kué, one of the first settlements in the village where a few families are still settled, and one of the houses delivered by the State to members of the Community as part of a housing project.

Inspections were also carried out in the areas of education, access to water, health, housing, electrification and other basic services. In addition, in Chico Kué the delegation took the opportunity to greet an elderly couple who were among the first families to settle there.

3. On-site visit in the Case of the Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Community

On September 19, the delegation visited the Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Community to monitor actions related to the return and titling of 2,999 hectares of the Community's ancestral territory and the provision of basic goods and services for the subsistence of its members.

During the visit, the delegation toured and inspected the recently built Family Health Unit, the mobile classroom, the construction of a school (No. 11531) and one of the water storage sites. In these places of importance for the Community, they verified implementation of actions in the areas of education, health, access to water, electrification and other basic services.



Watch the summary video.

Private hearings on monitoring compliance with judgment

On September 20, three (3) private hearings on monitoring compliance with judgment were held in Asunción. The hearings took place at the seat of the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay.

1. Case of the Juvenile Reeducation Institute

The purpose of the hearing was to receive updated and detailed information from the State on compliance with the following reparation measures:

- 1 Issue, "in consultation with civil society," "a short-, medium- and long-term State policy on the matter of children in conflict with the law that is fully consistent with Paraguay's international commitments".
- 2 Medical and psychological treatment to the victims and their next of kin.
- 3 Provide "vocational guidance" and "a special education program" for the victims.

The purpose of the hearing was also to hear the observations of the representatives of the victims and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission.

2. Joint hearing of the Cases of the Yakye Axa and Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Communities

The purpose of this hearing was to hear the conclusions of the parties with respect to the on-site visits to both indigenous communities, carried out on September 18 and 19, as well as to receive information that complemented the information gathered during these proceedings with respect to the reparation measures monitored in the field. The Court also received updated and detailed information from the State regarding the guarantees of non-repetition ordered in the judgments of both cases, related to the adoption of legislative, administrative and any other measures necessary to "create an effective system to reclaim ancestral or traditional lands of the Indigenous Peoples and so as to realize their right to property." It also heard the observations of the leaders of each community present at the hearing and of their representatives in relation to the information presented by the State, as well as the opinion of the Inter-American Commission.

3. Case of the Sawhoyamaxa Indigenous Community

The purpose of the hearing was to hear the conclusions of the parties with respect to the on-site visit made to the Indigenous Community on September 17, as well as to receive information that complemented the information gathered during said visit with respect to the reparation measures monitored in the field. The Court also heard the observations of the community leaders present at the hearing and their conventional representatives regarding the information presented by the State and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

► COLOMBIA

On September 23-25, a delegation of the Inter-American Court held five (5) private hearings on monitoring compliance with judgment and one (1) meeting regarding the implementation of a measure in Bogotá, Colombia. The full Court delegated Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique to carry out these proceedings. The hearings took place at the seat of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace.



Private hearings for compliance oversight of judgments in Bogotá, Colombia.

Private hearings on monitoring compliance

1. Case of Rodríguez Vera et al. (Disappeared of the Palacio of Justice) v. Colombia

The purpose of the hearing, held on September 23, was to receive updated and detailed information from the State on compliance with six measures of reparation, related to:

- 1** The investigation, prosecution and, where applicable, punishment of those responsible for the forced disappearance of ten victims; the forced disappearance and subsequent extrajudicial killing of one victim, as well as the detention and torture or cruel and degrading treatment suffered by four victims.
- 2** The investigation to determine and clarify the facts relating to two victims.
- 3** The search to establish the whereabouts and/or identify the remains of the five victims who are still disappeared.
- 4** Provide medical, psychological or psychiatric treatment to the victims who request it.
- 5** Publicize the official summary of the judgment in a television program with wide national coverage.
- 6** To make an audiovisual documentary of the facts of the case, the victims and the search for justice of their next of kin.

The observations of the victims and their representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights were also received at the hearing.

2. Case of Yarce et al. v. Colombia

The purpose of the hearing held on September 24 was to receive updated information from the State on compliance with four reparations, namely:

- 1** The investigation, prosecution and, where applicable, punishment of those responsible for the forced displacement of one of the victims and her next of kin.
- 2** To provide medical and psychological treatment for the victims who request it.
- 3** To hold a public act of acknowledgement of international responsibility for the facts of the case.
- 4** To implement a program, course or workshop through the corresponding State entities in Commune 13 aimed at promoting and explaining the work of human rights defenders in said commune.

The observations of the victims and their representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights were also received at the hearing.

3. Case of Villamizar Durán et al. v. Colombia

The purpose of the hearing held on September 24 was to receive updated and detailed information from the State regarding compliance with three reparations, namely: i) continue the investigations and judicial proceedings under way with the aim of determining the facts and corresponding liabilities; ii) hold a public act of acknowledgment of international responsibility for the facts of the case, and iii) to provide psychological and/or psychiatric treatment of the victims who request it.

- 1** Continue the investigations and judicial proceedings under way with the aim of determining the facts and corresponding liabilities.
- 2** Hold a public act of acknowledgment of international responsibility for the facts of the case.
- 3** To provide psychological and/or psychiatric treatment of the victims who request it.

During the hearing the Court also received the observations of the victims' representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

4. Case of Manuel Cepeda Vargas v. Colombia

The purpose of the private hearing, held on September 25, 2025, was to receive updated and detailed information from the State regarding compliance with three reparations concerning:

- 1** The investigation, prosecution, and where applicable, punishment of those responsible for the extrajudicial killing of Senator Manuel Cepeda Vargas.
- 2** The adoption of measures to guarantee the safety of the next of kin of Senator Manuel Cepeda Vargas, and to prevent them having to move or leave the country again as a result of threats, acts of harassment or persecution.
- 3** To prepare a publication and make an audiovisual documentary of the political life, journalism career and political role of Senator Manuel Cepeda Vargas, in coordination with his next of kin and to disseminate them.

The observations of one of the victims and his representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights were also received at the hearing.

5. Case of the Pueblo Bello Massacre v. Colombia

The purpose of the hearing held on September 25, 2024, was to receive updated and detailed information from the State regarding compliance with four reparations:

- 1 The investigation to determine the responsibility of those who participated in the massacre, as well as those responsible, either due to action or omission, for non-compliance with the State's obligation to guarantee the violated rights.
- 2 The search for and identification of the disappeared persons and the delivery of their mortal remains to their next of kin.
- 3 To guarantee the safety conditions for the next of kin of the disappeared persons and victims of the killings, as well as other former inhabitants of Pueblo Bello, who were displaced, to be able to return to that location, if they wish to do so.
- 4 To create a an appropriate monument to remember the events of the Pueblo Bello massacre.

The observations of the victims and their representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights were also received at the hearing.

Meeting regarding a measure ordered in the Judgment of the Case of Members and Militants of the Patriotic Union v. Colombia

On September 25, a private meeting took place with Ana Teresa Bernal, Alejandro Valencia and Rubén Pinilla, members of the Commission to confirm the identity and/or kinship of the victims in the Case of Members and Militants of the Patriotic Union v. Colombia. This Commission was created and put into operation as per the judgment in this case.

In-person hearing held at the seat of the Court

1. Case of the Massacres of El Mozote and nearby places v. El Salvador

On March 12, 2024, during its 165th Regular Session, the Court held a private hearing to receive updated and detailed information from the State on its compliance with seven measures of reparation, namely:

- 1 To initiate, expedite, re-open, supervise, continue and conclude, as appropriate, with the greatest diligence, the investigations into all the facts of the case.
- 2 Investigate, through the competent public institutions, the conduct of the officials who obstructed the investigations and allowed the facts to remain in impunity.
- 3 Review the information available on possible interment or burial sites, which must be protected to preserve them, in order to initiate, systematically and rigorously and with the adequate human and financial resources, the exhumation, identification and, when appropriate, return of the remains of those executed to their next of kin.
- 4 Continue with the full implementation of the “Single Registry of Victims and Relatives of Victims of Grave Human Rights Violations during the El Mozote Massacre” and adopt the necessary measures to ensure its continuity over time and budget allocation.
- 5 Implement a development program for the communities of the village of El Mozote, the canton of La Joya, the villages of Ranchería, Los Toriles and Jocote Amarillo and the canton of Cerro Pando.
- 6 Guarantee suitable conditions so that the displaced victims can return to their original communities on a permanent basis, if they wish, and also implement a housing program in the areas affected by the massacres in this case.
- 7 Implement a permanent and comprehensive program of physical, mental and psychosocial treatment and care.

The observations of the victims’ representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights were also received at the hearing.

Virtual hearings

1. Joint hearing of the cases of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta v. Peru

On June 17, 2024, during the 168th Regular Session, the Court held a public hearing on the request for Provisional Measures presented by the representatives of the victims in the cases of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta, which are currently at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment.

The request was made in order to ensure the “right of access to justice for the victims” of these cases, “in view of the imminent approval of a statute of limitations in Peru that would seriously and irreparably affect [this] right” and that, in addition, “would have the effect of perpetuating impunity for human rights violations committed during the armed conflict in Peru.” The purpose of the hearing was to receive information from the victims’ representatives on the aforementioned request, as well as to hear the State’s information and observations on the matter and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission, so that the Court would have more information to make a decision on the request.

2. Case of Petro Urrego v. Colombia

On June 20, 2024, during the 169th Regular Session, the Court held a private hearing on monitoring compliance with judgment in this case⁷⁵ in order to receive from the State detailed and updated information on compliance with the guarantees of non-repetition of the adaptation of the domestic legal system to the parameters established in the Judgment in the area of political rights, related to the adaptation of the domestic legal system to the parameters established in the Judgment in the area of political rights:

⁷⁵ Judge Humberto A. Sierra Porto, a Colombian national, did not take part in this hearing, pursuant to the provisions of Article 19(1) of the Court’s Rules of Procedure.

1 The articles of the Unified Disciplinary Code that empower the Office of the Attorney General to impose sanctions of dismissal and disqualification on democratically elected public officials (Articles 44 and 45).

2 The rules that provide for sanctions imposed by the Office of the Comptroller on such officials for fiscal responsibility (Article 60 of Law 610 of August 18, 2000 and Article 38 fraction 4 of the Unified Disciplinary Code), which may have the practical effect of restricting political rights.

3 Article 5 of Law 1864 of 2017 which established the criminal type of “unlawful election of candidates”.

The observations of the victim’s representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights were also received at the hearing. In addition, the Office of the Attorney General of Colombia was invited to participate in the hearing as “another source of information,” pursuant to Article 69(2) of the Court’s Rules of Procedure.

3. Case of Flores Bedregal et al. v. Bolivia

On November 11, 2024, during the 171st Regular Session, a private hearing took place on monitoring compliance in this case. The full Court delegated Vice-President Rodrigo Mudrovitsch to hold this hearing for the purpose of receiving information and observations on compliance with five measures of reparation, namely:

1 To conduct investigations to clarify the circumstances of the forced disappearance of Juan Carlos Flores Bedregal and his whereabouts.

2 Provide victims with medical and psychological rehabilitation measures.

3 Hold a public action of acknowledgment of international responsibility.

4 Adopt legislative, administrative and any other measures to strengthen the regulatory framework for access to information in cases of alleged human rights violations, and particularly with respect to the regulations governing the confidentiality of information in the Organic Law of the Armed Forces when it impedes the clarification of the forced disappearance of persons.

5 Lift the confidential nature of any documentation related to the forced disappearance of Juan Carlos Flores Bedregal.

The purpose of the hearing was also to receive the observations of the victims and their representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission.

Orders issued in cases at the stage of Monitoring Compliance with Judgment in 2024

In 2024, the Court or its President issued 68 orders in cases at the stage of Monitoring Compliance with Judgment.



55

Resolutions on monitoring compliance with judgment

Adopted to monitor the implementation of all or several reparations ordered in the Judgment of each case.

They are available [here](#).



8

Resolutions on requests for provisional measures

They are available [here](#).



5

Resolutions on compliance with reimbursements to the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund

They are available [here](#).

The orders are described below, in chronological order, and in categories according to their content and purpose.

LIST OF CASES	DATE OF ORDER	LINK
Case of Juan Humberto Sánchez v. Honduras	Order of February 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1023358562
Case of García and Family v. Guatemala	Order of February 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1027225054
Case of Herrera Espinoza et al. v. Ecuador	Order of February 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1027961640
Case of Gómez Virula et al. v. Guatemala	Order of February 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1027969441
Case of Montesinos Mejía v. Ecuador	Order of February 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1027961410
Case of Maidanik et al. v. Uruguay	Order of February 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1025151233
Case of Villarroel Merino et al. v. Ecuador	Order of February 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1027961908

LIST OF CASES	DATE OF ORDER	LINK
Case of Guachalá Chimbo et al. v. Ecuador	Order of February 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1027961791
Case of the National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers (FEMAPOR) v. Peru	Order of February 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1028058075
Case of Angulo Losada v. Bolivia	Order of February 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1023497434
Case Deras García et al. v. Honduras	Order of February 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1029800709
Case of Baraona Bray v. Chile	Order of March 14, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1029961992
Case of Almeida v. Argentina	Order of March 14, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1029895921
Case of Rodríguez Revolorio et al. v. Guatemala	Order of March 14, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1029804267
Case of Valenzuela Ávila v. Guatemala	Order of March 14, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1029804013
Case of the Massacres of El Mozote and nearby places v. El Salvador	Order of April 30, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039361056
Case of Azul Rojas Marín et al. v. Peru	Order of April 30, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1037009012
Case of Aroca Palma et al. v. Ecuador	Order of April 30, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1040186854
Case of the Miskito Divers (Lemmoth Morris et al.) v. Honduras	Order of April 30, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1035117108
Case of Brítez Arce et al. v. Argentina	Order of April 30, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1036971919
Case Girón et al. v. Guatemala	Order of April 30, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1040147841

LIST OF CASES	DATE OF ORDER	LINK
Case of San Miguel Sosa et al. v. Venezuela	Order of June 6, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1045396461
Case of the Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Community v. Paraguay	Order of June 6, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1043961716
Case of Álvarez Ramos v. Venezuela	Order of June 6, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1045395490
Case of Spoltore v. Argentina	Order of June 6, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1043623867
Case of Véliz Franco et al. v. Guatemala	Order of June 19, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1047170112
Case of Velásquez Paiz et al. v. Guatemala	Order of June 19, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1047159099
Case of Acosta Martínez et al. v. Argentina	Order of June 19, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1047159099
Case of Casierra Quiñonez et al. v. Ecuador	Order of June 19, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1042101313
Case Rochac Hernández et al. v. El Salvador	Order of July 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1051140839
Case of the Miskito Divers (Lemoth Morris et al.) v. Honduras	Order of July 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061984057
Case of Mina Cuero v. Ecuador	Order of July 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1043961060
Case of Nissen Pessolani v. Paraguay	Order of July 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1045388461
Case Huacón Baidal et al. v. Ecuador	Order of July 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1043960560
Case of González Lluy et al. v. Ecuador	Order of July 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1043961641

LIST OF CASES	DATE OF ORDER	LINK
Case of Members of Chichupac Village and neighboring communities of the Municipality of Rabinal v. Guatemala	Order of September 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049347178
Case of Pollo Rivera et al. v. Peru	Order of September 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049987430
Case of Ramírez Escobar et al. v. Guatemala	Order of September 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1048843576
Case of the Workers of the Fireworks Factory of San Antônio de Jesus and their Families v. Brazil	Order of September 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061357409
Case of Leguizamón Zaván et al. v. Paraguay	Order of September 5, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049464523
Case of the Teachers of Chañaral and other Municipalities v. Chile	Order of October 15, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1060829715
Case of Chocrón Chocrón v. Venezuela	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061920679
Case of “Five Pensioners” v. Peru	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061981612
Case of Ortiz Hernández et al. v. Venezuela	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061841017
Case of Poblete Vilches et al. v. Chile	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061986671
Case of Acosta et al. v. Nicaragua	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061981579
Case of Mendoza et al. and Case Álvarez v. Argentina	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061937353
Case of García Rodríguez et al. v. Mexico	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061281187

LIST OF CASES	DATE OF ORDER	LINK
Case of Honorato et al. v. Brazil	Order of November 26, 2024.	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061359221
Case of Tzompaxtle Tecpile et al. v. Mexico	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061920323
Case Nissen Pessolani v. Paraguay	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061934474
Case of Mota Abarullo et al. v. Venezuela	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061932263
Case Olivares Muñoz et al. v. Venezuela	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061936379
Case Ruiz Fuentes et al. v. Guatemala	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061178349
Case of Órdenes Guerra et al. v. Chile	Order of November 26, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061848031
ORDERS OF THE I/A COURT H.R. ON REQUESTS FOR PROVISIONAL MEASURES PRESENTED IN CASES AT THE MONITORING COMPLIANCE STAGE	DATE OF ORDER	LINK
Case of Barrios Altos and Case of La Cantuta v. Peru	Order of June 13, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1039249546
Case of García Cruz and Sánchez Silvestre v. Mexico	Order of September 6, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049274254
Case of Gutiérrez Soler v. Colombia	Order of November 27, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061920186
Case of Petro Urrego v. Colombia	Order of November 28, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061802319

ORDERS OF I/A COURT H.R. ON REQUESTS FOR PROVISIONAL MEASURES AND MONITORING COMPLIANCE	DATE OF ORDER	LINK
Case Barrios Altos and Case L La Cantuta v. Peru	Order of July 1, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1042424625
Case of Molina Theissen v. Guatemala	Order of September 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1049345872
Case of the Dos Erres Massacre v. Guatemala	Order of September 2, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1048857310
Case of Alvarado Espinoza et al. v. Mexico	Order of November 27, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061636085
ORDERS OF COMPLIANCE WITH REIMBURSEMENT OF THE VICTIMS' LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND	DATE OF ORDER	LINK
Case of the Julien Grisonas Family v. Argentina	Order of the President of December 17, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061916186
Case of María et al. v. Argentina	Order of the President <u>of December 17, 2024</u>	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061917730
Case of Valencia Campos et al. v. Bolivia	Order of the President of December 17, 2024	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061920189
Case of Guzmán Medina et al. v. Colombia	Order of the President <u>of December 17, 2024</u>	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061916081
Case of the Inhabitants of La Oroya v. Peru	Order of the President <u>of December 17, 2024</u>	https://jurisprudence.corteidh.or.cr/es/vid/1061920737

Requests for Provisional Measures presented in cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment

During 2024, the Court ruled on 7 requests of Provisional measures presented by victims or representatives of victims of 8 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment, related to compliance with specific reparation measures. The following requests were submitted:

- **Case of Barrios Altos and Case La Cantuta v. Peru**
- **Case of Molina Theissen Vs. Guatemala**
- **Case of the Dos Erres Massacre v. Guatemala**
- **Case of García Cruz and Sánchez Silvestre v. Mexico**
- **Case of Alvarado Espinoza et al. v. Mexico**
- **Case of Gutiérrez Soler v. Colombia**
- **Case of Petro Urrego v. Colombia**

As a general rule, the Court has considered that the assessment of information related to compliance with measures of reparation ordered in the judgment should be made in the context of monitoring compliance with judgment. However, exceptionally, if the request is related to the purpose of the case, the Court has analyzed whether the requirements of extreme gravity, urgency and the risk of irreparable harm are met that are necessary for the adoption of provisional measures.

Regarding the requests presented in 2024, the Court adopted Provisional measures in three cases (Case of Barrios Altos and Case of La Cantuta v. Peru and in the Case of the Dos Erres Massacre v. Guatemala), as described below.

In two cases the Court decided that the situation or information presented by the representatives of the victims should be considered within the framework of monitoring compliance with the respective Judgments and not as part of an analysis of the conventional requirements for Provisional measures (Case of Molina Theissen v. Guatemala⁷⁶ and the Case Alvarado Espinoza et al. v. Mexico⁷⁷). The applications for Provisional

⁷⁶ In the *Case of Molina Theissen v. Guatemala*, the Court issued a decision on September 2, 2024, in which it stated that “due to a change in the factual situation from the time the request for provisional measures was filed on May 3, 2024 [...] it would analyze the situation raised by the parties in the framework of monitoring compliance with the Judgment and not under an analysis of the conventional requirements for provisional measures.” The initial request sought that the State refrain from adopting measures aimed at “ensuring the impunity of a person (former high-ranking military officer) convicted in this case by criminal judgment of May 23, 2018, which found him responsible for the forced disappearance of the child Marco Antonio Molina Theissen.” In this regard, one of the facts that motivated the request was the convening of a hearing to review the coercive measure of one of the convicted persons. However, the State indicated that said hearing took place on May 15, 2024, and that same day the Criminal Appeals Chamber decided to declare “the review of the coercive measure requested by the defendant to be without merit.” Consequently, the Court indicated that it will issue a decision at a later date, once the State presents updated information on compliance with the measure of reparation related to the effective investigation of the facts of the case, for the purpose of identifying, prosecuting and punishing the material and intellectual authors of the forced disappearance, and once the representatives of the victims issue their respective observations.

⁷⁷ In the *Case of Alvarado Espinoza et al. v. Mexico*, the Court issued a ruling on November 27, 2024, by which it declared that the request for measures raised by the representatives of the victims in the case (related to a constitutional reform that, among others, reinstated the National Guard to the Ministry of Defense) should be considered in the framework of the supervision of compliance with the Judgment, and was not a matter for provisional measures under the terms of Article 63(2) of the American Convention on Human Rights. Likewise, prior to deciding whether the situations presented by the victims' representatives could have a bearing on the implementation of the reparations ordered in this case, the Court deemed it appropriate to summon the parties and the Inter-American Commission to a public hearing to monitor compliance with the Judgment on the reparation measures ordered in operative paragraphs 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the Judgment, which will be held in person during the 173rd Regular Session, which will take place from March 17 to 28, 2025. Finally, it asked the State to present an updated and detailed report on the measure of reparation regarding the payment of compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages.

measures in the remaining three cases were ruled inadmissible (Case of García Cruz and Sánchez Silvestre v. Mexico⁷⁸, Case of Gutiérrez Soler v. Colombia⁷⁹ and Case of Petro Urrego v. Colombia⁸⁰).

- In the Case of Barrios Altos and the Case of La Cantuta v. Peru, the Court issued two orders in connection with the request for Provisional measures filed by the representatives of the victims of these two cases, in order to guarantee the “right of access to justice of the victims” of the cases, “in view of the imminent approval of a statute of limitations law in Peru that would seriously and irreparably affect [this] right” and that, in addition, “would have the effect of perpetuating impunity for the human rights violations committed during the armed conflict in Peru”.

In the first order, issued on June 13, 2024, the Court summoned the parties to a virtual public hearing, which was held on June 17, during the 168th Regular Session (*supra*). Also, in order to avoid irreparable damage to the right of access to justice of the victims in both cases, it ordered Peru, as a measure of non-reversal, to immediately suspend the legislative process of Bill No. 6951/2023-CR “which specifies the application and scope of crimes against humanity and war crimes in Peruvian legislation,” until this Court has all the elements necessary to rule on the request for Provisional measures.

- After this hearing, the Court issued a second order on July 1, 2024. In that order, the Court found that the approval of the aforementioned bill “would constitute a disregard of the order of this Court to Peru regarding the prohibition to apply the statute of limitations in the investigation, prosecution and punishment of conduct that, beyond its classification in domestic law, constitutes crimes against humanity,” and “would affect the execution of the sentences imposed at the domestic level for the grave human rights violations” in the cases of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta, as well as implying “the ‘automatic’ closure of criminal investigations and trials in process regarding the crimes perpetrated in these cases under the application of a law that affects the exercise of subsequent jurisdictional review.” In this regard, it decided to adopt Provisional measures to “[r]equest the State of Peru, through its three branches of government,

78 In the *Case of García Cruz and Sánchez Silvestre v. Mexico*, the Court issued an order on September 6, 2024, in which it declared inadmissible the request for adoption of provisional measures presented in that case. In this regard, the Court recalled that the case dealt with the torture suffered by Juan García Cruz and Santiago Sánchez Silvestre during their detention, as well as the lack of investigation of such facts, and that the criminal proceeding for the aforementioned acts of torture was currently in the preliminary investigation stage by the Public Prosecutor's Office. Taking into account that the request for provisional measures referred to a constitutional reform that was being processed, the Court noted that the issues submitted by the representatives did not refer, *prima facie*, to conventional standards on the obligation to investigate included in the Judgment of the present case, and therefore concluded that the request for provisional measures exceeded the scope of the case.

79 In the *Case of Gutiérrez Soler v. Colombia*, the Court issued a decision on November 27, 2024, in which it “[d]eclared the request for the adoption of provisional measures filed by Mr. Ricardo Gutiérrez Soler *inadmissible*.” In this regard, the Court considered that Mr. Gutiérrez Soler, his partner and children, persons for whose benefit the adoption of provisional measures was requested, live permanently in the United States of America and that Mr. Gutiérrez Soler only occasionally travels to Colombia. The Court recalled that “provisional measures cannot be extended outside Colombian territory, since this Court has established that it is materially impossible for the State concerned to comply with the provisional measures outside its territory.” In addition, the Court pointed out that, in relation to Mr. Florez Solano and his family, there is no record of any statement on his part indicating that he was actually requesting such measures. Despite declaring the request for the measures inadmissible, the Court noted that the State indicated that it had made available to Mr. Ricardo Gutiérrez Soler and Mr. Óscar Eduardo Florez Solano the implementation of “preventive measures [... in Colombian territory], ‘in a prior, coordinated and voluntary manner’ and, in this sense, ‘urged Mr. Gutiérrez Soler and Mr. Florez Solano and the corresponding authorities of the State to coordinate those actions and measures that are necessary to protect the life and integrity of Mr. Gutiérrez Soler when he visits Colombia, as well as the measures required by his attorney in the domestic venue, as appropriate, through the existing domestic mechanisms for this purpose.”

80 In the *Case of Petro Urrego v. Colombia*, the Court issued a decision on November 28, 2024, in which it “[d]eclared the request for provisional measures filed by the representatives of the victim in the instant case inadmissible,” on the grounds that “the aforementioned request has no bearing on the subject matter of the case or on the implementation of any of the three guarantees of non-repetition of the regulatory adaptation ordered in the Judgment.” As to the requirement regarding the relation of the request for provisional measures with the subject matter of the case, required by Article 27(3) of the Rules of Procedure of the Court, the Court noted “that the request of the representatives of the victim was based on a factual and legal situation different from the one before this Court in the Petro Urrego Judgment issued in 2020.” The Court considered that: “the factual and legal situation established in that judgment refers to the violation of the political rights and judicial guarantees to the detriment of Mr. Gustavo Francisco Petro Urrego as a consequence of the disciplinary sanction of his dismissal as Mayor of Bogotá, and his disqualification for 15 years to hold public office imposed by the Office of the Attorney General was based on domestic legislation contrary to Article 23(2) of the American Convention. On that occasion, the Court considered it unconstitutional for an administrative authority to order the dismissal and eventual disqualification of popularly elected officials. From the information provided in this request for provisional measures, it does not appear that the administrative body in question has the power to disqualify or restrict the political rights of a popularly elected official.”

to take the necessary actions to ensure that Bill No. 6951/2023-CR, which establishes the statute of limitations for crimes against humanity perpetrated in Peru, referred to in the Barrios Altos and La Cantuta rulings or other similar legal initiatives, is not adopted, is not annulled, or is not enforced, in order to ensure the right of access to justice of the victims of those cases.” It also ordered the State to inform the Court, every three months, about the provisional measures adopted, until the Court decides to lift them.

- In the Case of the Dos Erres Massacre v. Guatemala, the Court issued an order on September 2, 2024, in which, pursuant to Article 63(2) of the American Convention, it “ordered the State to refrain from destroying evidence gathered in the criminal proceedings regarding the events of the Dos Erres Massacre; and to adopt the necessary measures to preserve and conserve in a comprehensive and adequate manner the evidence relevant to the investigation and clarification of the human rights violations perpetrated in this case”. The above, in order to guarantee the victims’ right of access to justice. In addition, it required the State to submit detailed, complete and updated information, together with the corresponding documentary support, on the domestic judicial decisions in the framework of the criminal proceeding or any other remedy filed, as well as the investigation of other possible perpetrators with respect to compliance with the obligation to investigate, prosecute and, eventually, punish those responsible for the serious violations in this case. It also ordered the State to inform the Court, every three months, on the Provisional measures adopted. Following this order, the State has submitted two (2) reports in which it has stated that the material evidence related to this case is safeguarded by the Public Prosecutor’s Office and that, in compliance with the order given by the Court, it has been ordered to refrain from destroying it.

Closure of cases due to compliance with the judgment

During 2024, the Court declared the closure of three cases (one concerning Argentina, one concerning Chile and one concerning Paraguay) due to full compliance with the reparations ordered in the judgments. Costa Rica currently has no cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment. As of 2024, the Court had closed a total of 55 cases.

1. Case of Almeida v. Argentina

On March 14, the Court issued an order in which it decided to close this case because Argentina had fully implemented all the measures of reparation ordered in the judgment of November 17, 2020, namely:

- to pay the victim the amount ordered in the Judgment “as compensation for the time he remained under a de facto probation regime”;
- to publish the Judgment and its official summary;
- to guarantee, at the administrative level, the review of the situation of those persons who are in the same factual situation as Mr. Almeida and who so request it;
- to pay the victim the amounts established in the Judgment as compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage; and
- to pay the victim’s representative the reimbursement of costs and expenses.



Private hearings for compliance oversight of judgments in Bogotá, Colombia.

2. Case of Órdenes Guerra et al. v. Chile

On November 26, the Court issued an order in which it decided to close this case because Chile had fully implemented all the measures of reparation ordered in the judgment of November 29, 2018, namely:

- to issue the publications of the Judgment;
- to pay the victims the amounts established as compensation in the Judgment, and
- to pay the representative of the victims the amount established in the Judgment for reimbursement of costs and expenses.



[Clic en la imagen para ver la resolución.](#)

3. Case of Nissen Pessolani v. Paraguay



[Clic en la imagen para ver la resolución.](#)

On November 26, the Court issued an order in which it decided to close this case because Paraguay had fully implemented all the measures of reparation ordered in the judgment of November 21, 2022, related to:

- eliminate any public record of the conviction of Alejandro Nissen Pessolani
- issue the publications of the Judgment and the official summary;
- pay the victim compensation as a measure of restitution;
- pay the victim compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage, and v) reimburse the victim for costs and expenses.

The Court also positively noted the efforts made by Paraguay to comply with all the reparations and reimbursements within two years of notification of the judgment.

Compliance with guarantees of non-repetition

In 2024, the Court assessed compliance (total or partial) with various measures of reparation that constitute guarantees of non-repetition and which it considers desirable to highlight, in order to disseminate the progress achieved and the best practices of States. Owing to the type of structural changes entailed by the implementation of these measures, they benefit both the victims in each case and society as a whole. Compliance with them calls for amendments to the law, modifications of case law, the design and execution of public policies, changes in administrative practices, and other actions that are particularly complex.

Argentina: campaign to disseminate rights related to pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum and situations that may constitute cases of “obstetric violence”

In the Judgment of the Case of Brítez Arce et al., issued on November 16, 2022, and bearing in mind Argentina’s acknowledgment of international responsibility, the Court found that Argentina was responsible for violating, among other rights, the rights to life, integrity and health, to the detriment of Cristina Brítez Arce. The Court found that the victim did not receive the specialized and diligent medical treatment she required due to her pregnancy and the risk factors recorded in her medical history, nor did she receive complete information on the possible treatment alternatives and their implications. Instead, she was subjected to obstetric violence in circumstances that exposed her to a risk that resulted in her death. Accordingly, as a guarantee of non-repetition, the State was ordered to design, within a period of one year, a campaign to disseminate the rights related to pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum and the situations that may constitute cases of “obstetric violence,”⁸¹ to be broadcast on radio and television through announcements that can also be reproduced on audio or video in all maternity wards in the country, though the Court would monitor compliance in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires for three years.”

In an order issued on April 30, 2024, the Court declared partial compliance with this guarantee of non-repetition, since it found that the State had designed the campaign entitled “Without Respectful Childbirth, there is obstetric violence” to highlight the rights related to pregnancy, childbirth and post-partum and the situations that that may constitute cases of “obstetric violence.” In addition, with regard to the campaign’s dissemination activities, the Court found that Argentina had established a website within the official State portal that disseminates the campaign.⁸² Furthermore, that a part of the campaign includes a video on the State portal and on the YouTube channel of the Secretariat of Human Rights,⁸³ and a telephone line managed by the Ministries of Health and of Women, Gender and Diversity for inquiries, and other content in written format, including a link to the Judgment of the case. Thus, the Court positively assessed the progress made by the State, within the one-year term established in the Judgment, in the design and implementation of the campaign and the above-mentioned dissemination actions, which must be maintained by the State. However, it considered that Argentina has yet to report on the dissemination of the campaign on radio and television and in maternity wards in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. It also asked the State to clarify whether the alleged non-existence of the Ministry of Women’s Affairs affects the implementation of this measure or requires adjustments in the actions carried out.

Argentina: adapt its domestic criminal laws to Conventional standards on the right to appeal a judgment before a higher judge or court

Both in the Judgment in the Case Mendoza et al., issued on May 14, 2013, and in the Judgment in the Case Álvarez, issued on March 24, 2023, the Court found that Argentina was responsible for violating, among other rights, the judicial guarantee regarding the right to appeal the judgment before a higher judge or court, as well as the duty to adopt domestic legal provisions to guarantee that right, because the norms concerning the remedy of cassation in force at the time of the facts of the respective cases in Argentina’s Code of Criminal Procedure, did not allow a review of factual and/or evidentiary matters by a higher judge or court. Consequently, in both judgments, the Court ordered guarantees of non-repetition to ensure the adaptation of the country’s criminal procedure codes to conventional standards on the right to appeal the judgment before a higher judge or court, established in Article 8(2)(h) of the American Convention.

81 The Judgment indicated that such a campaign should be aimed at making visible (i) the rights related to pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum referred to in Article 2 of Law 25.929, known as the “Humanized Childbirth Law”; (2) the situations that may constitute cases of “obstetric violence” in light of what is defined in this Judgment and in Law 26.485 “Law of Integral Protection to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women in the environments in which they develop their interpersonal relationships”; and (3) the right of pregnant women to receive humanized health care during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum, to receive complete information in clear language about their state of health, to have their preferences, choices and needs heard, and to avoid the ‘pathologization’ of pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum.

82 Available at: <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/derechoshumanos/sin-parto-respetado-hay-violencia-obstetrica>.

83 The Court found that “[t]his law disseminates the ‘protagonism’ that the pregnant woman, her baby and her family have ‘during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum’ and that the Law on Respectful Childbirth guarantees the rights to: “receive clear and timely information at all times about [her] health and that of [her] baby”; “participate in decisions and have [her] opinion heard,” “receive respectful and humanized treatment” and “choose a person who [will] accompany [her] at all times.” Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lt35VVyKJg&t=9s>.

Specifically, in the Judgment in the Case of Mendoza et al., the Court found that the victims were not guaranteed the right to appeal the judgment before a higher judge or court because their appeals were rejected in limine based on the existing regulation of cassation appeals in Article 456 of the Argentine Code of Criminal Procedure and in the regulations of the Province of Mendoza. Consequently, it ordered the State to adapt its domestic legal system in accordance with the parameters established in the Judgment on the right to appeal the judgment before a higher judge or court. In relation to this measure, on September 2, 2022, the Court issued an order on monitoring compliance declaring that the State had partially complied with the adaptation of the national criminal procedure regulations, insofar as it introduced reforms to such regulations to guarantee the right to appeal a conviction before a higher judge or court through the approval, in December 2014, of the new Federal Code of Criminal Procedure (“CPPF”). Specifically, the Court noted that Article 21 of the Code contemplates the right of any person convicted of a crime to appeal the sentence before a higher judge or court that has “broad powers of review”, and that Article 358 expanded the grounds upon which such sentences may be challenged, allowing legal, factual and/or evidentiary issues to be examined. Even though this Court considered the enactment of said norms to be a step forward, it noted that the State itself had recognized that this would only be achieved with the full entry into force of the relevant norms of the CPPF, since the aforementioned Article 358 was not yet in force in most jurisdictions at the national level. In this regard, the Court asked the State to provide information on the possibility of granting full force and effect to Article 358 of the CPPF. Subsequently, the Judgment in the Case of Álvarez was issued, in which the Court, taking into account the aforementioned order on monitoring compliance, required that “the State, within one year of the notification of the Judgment, [...]give full effect to Article 358 of the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure at the federal level.”

In the order of November 26, 2024, the Court declared full compliance with the guarantees of non-repetition ordered in those cases. It confirmed that on June 19, 2024, the Ministry of Justice issued an order requiring the full entry into force and implementation of Article 358 of the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure “for all courts with competence in criminal matters in all federal jurisdictions of the national territory” and “for all courts of the National Criminal Justice system, as long as the [...] [Federal Criminal Procedure] Code is applicable to these courts” as required by the order on monitoring compliance of September 2, 2022, and in the Judgment of the Álvarez Case. In addition, the Court positively assessed that this requirement was complied with within the one-year period granted in the Judgment in the Case of Álvarez.

Chile: ensure that the Sótero del Río Hospital has the necessary infrastructure to provide adequate, timely and quality care to its patients, particularly in emergency health care situations, providing enhanced protection for older persons

In the Judgment in the Case of Poblete Vilches et al., issued on March 8, 2018, taking into account the partial acknowledgment of international responsibility made by Chile, the Court declared the international responsibility of the State for its failure to guarantee Vinicio Antonio Poblete Vilches his right to health without discrimination, by failing to provide basic and urgent services necessary to address his special situation of vulnerability as an older person, which resulted in his death; and for the violation of his right to personal integrity due to the suffering caused by the neglect of this patient and for having violated his right to obtain his informed consent and ensuring his access to information on health matters. These violations occurred in the context of Mr. Poblete Vilches’ two admissions to the Sótero del Río Hospital in January and February 2001, regarding which the Court identified various omissions, particularly in relation to the standards of quality, availability, accessibility and acceptability that States must guarantee in health matters. Accordingly, as one of the guarantees of non-repetition, the Court ordered the State to “ensure, through sufficient and necessary measures, that the Sótero del Río Hospital has the resources and infrastructure needed to provide adequate, timely and quality care to its patients, particularly in emergency health care situations, and provides enhanced protection to older persons.” Accordingly, the Court “asked the State to report on: a) the progress made in the implementation [...] of the infrastructure of the hospital’s Intensive Care Unit; b) the care protocols for medical emergencies, and c) the actions implemented to improve the medical care of patients in the ICU, particularly of older persons –from a geriatric perspective - and in accordance with the standards mentioned in the Judgment”.

In the Order of November 26, 2024, based on the information and observations presented by the parties and the Commission, as well as the information gathered during a visit to the Sótero del Río Hospital in Santiago, Chile, in April 2023 by the then Vice-President of the Court, Judge Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor Poisot, accompanied by a delegation of the Court's Secretariat, the Court declared full compliance of said guarantee of non-repetition. The Court confirmed the substantial improvements made in the three areas identified in the judgment, declaring that Chile has adopted sufficient and necessary measures to demonstrate its compliance with this measure. In this regard, it emphasized, among other aspects, "(i) the doubling of the number of available beds and equipment for mechanical ventilation in the ICU; (ii) the adoption and enforcement of protocols related to the care of patients in this Unit and in the Emergency Department, and the referral of patients to other medical centers where necessary; (iii) the strengthening of the implementation and increased compliance with the protocol related to obtaining the informed consent of patients; (iv) actions to strengthen the capacity of the Emergencies Unit of the Sótero del Río Hospital; (v) the creation of a Geriatric Unit specialized in treating older persons, and (vi) the actions taken to disseminate within the medical center the right of older persons to a reinforced protection, through the adoption of differentiated measures that help people to know their rights and to ensure their observance by health workers." In addition, the Court positively assessed the fact that, during the visit, "the public officials expressed their commitment to continue implementing actions to improve the treatment in that Hospital." In this regard, it indicated that "the Court understands that Chile, in good faith, will continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the continuation of these advances [...], as well as others aimed at strengthening the capacities of that Hospital."

Chile: create and implement a training and awareness-raising plan for justice operators on access to justice by older persons

In the Judgment in the Case of the Teachers of Chañaral and other Municipalities, issued on November 10, 2021, the Court declared the international responsibility of the State of Chile for the violations of various rights to the detriment of 846 teachers. The Court found that the processes of execution of the final judgments issued in favor of the victims that condemned the Municipalities to pay a special allowance were irregular and ineffective, implying a violation by the State of judicial guarantees, judicial protection and the right to property of teachers. Likewise, taking into account that the victims were all persons over 60 years of age and that one fifth of them died waiting for more than 25 years for the execution of these judgments, this Court considered that the State did not comply with its reinforced duty to guarantee due diligence in the access to justice of older persons and the promptness of the processes in which they participate. Therefore, as a guarantee of non-repetition, the Court ordered the State to "create and implement, within one year, a training and awareness-raising plan for justice operators on access to justice for older persons."

In the Order of October 15, 2024, the Court declared full compliance with this guarantee of non-repetition, taking into account that Chile designed and implemented training and awareness-raising efforts through the different training programs of the Judicial Academy on access to justice for older persons. Among them, it highlighted: (i) the training program of the Judicial Academy, which imparts a course on "International Human Rights Law and Vulnerable Groups" in its "mandatory curriculum" and (ii) the Improvement Program of the Judicial Academy, where two courses are imparted on "Rights of Older Persons," one of them addressed to the "Primary Level" and the other to the "Secondary Level and Employee Level" of the Judiciary.

Ecuador: design a publication or booklet and make an informational video on the rights of people with disabilities when receiving medical care

In the Judgment of the Case of Guachalá Chimbo et al., issued on March 26, 2021, the Court declared the international responsibility of Ecuador for the violation of the rights of Luis Eduardo Guachalá Chimbo to recognition of legal personality, life, personal integrity, personal liberty, dignity, private life, access to information, equality and health, for the failure to guarantee adequate medical treatment or measures to protect his integrity while he was under State custody in the Julio Endara public psychiatric hospital, from where he disappeared on January 17, 2004. The Court determined that he did not give his informed consent for his internment and treatment, was not provided with a diagnosis or monitoring of his epilepsy, and that the obligations of accessibility, quality and monitoring of his medical care were not met, which aggravated his condition. Furthermore, the State did not provide a satisfactory explanation for his disappearance, or ensure

his right to health without discrimination and with equality. Accordingly, as a guarantee of non-repetition, the Court ordered the State to “design a publication or booklet” and “make an informational video” focusing on “the rights of persons with disabilities to receive medical care, as well as the obligations of the medical personnel to provide care to persons with disabilities.” Both the booklet and the video must “make specific mention of prior, free, full and informed consent and the obligation to provide the necessary support to persons with disabilities.” The Court also ordered the State to ensure that the booklet is “available in all public and private hospitals of Ecuador, both for patients and for the medical staff, as well as on the website of the Ministry of Public Health,” and that the video is “available on the website of the Ministry of Public Health, and, to the extent possible, [...] is to be shown in public hospitals.”

In the Order of February 1, 2024, the Court declared full compliance with that guarantee of non-repetition, since it confirmed that the State had produced a booklet and an informational video on the rights of persons with disabilities to receive medical care, as well as the obligations of the medical staff to provide care to persons with disabilities. The Court also appreciated the fact that the content of this booklet and of the video was agreed with the representatives of the victims. Likewise, it positively assessed that, from 2023, the State reported on the implementation of actions to disseminate the booklet and the video, which included: distributing the booklet to “the State’s nine Area Health Coordinators [...] for dissemination at national level”; the publication of the booklet and the video on the official website of the Ministry of Health and on the institution’s social networks. Finally, the Court reminded the State that it must continue to publish the booklet and the video on the website of the Ministry of Public Health, ensuring its availability in public and private hospitals, and endeavoring to show the video in public hospitals.

El Salvador: implement a permanent and compulsory program or course on human rights, including the gender and children’s perspective, for all ranks of the Armed Forces

In the Judgment of the Case of the Massacres of El Mozote and nearby places, issued on October 25, 2012, the Court referred to various human rights violations perpetrated by El Salvador’s Armed Forces during the massacres committed from December 11-13, 1981, in the village of El Mozote and other nearby places, in the Department of Morazán, in the context of El Salvador’s internal armed conflict. Approximately one thousand people died in these massacres, most of them children. The Court declared the international responsibility of the State for the violation of the rights to life, personal integrity, private property and personal liberty, to the detriment of the victims who were executed; for the violation of the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, as well as for the violation of the right to private life, to the detriment of the women who were victims of rape in the village of El Mozote; for the violation of the rights to personal integrity, privacy and domicile, and the right to property to the detriment of the surviving victims of the massacres; for the violation of the right to freedom of movement and residence, to the detriment of persons who were forced to displace within El Salvador and to the Republic of Honduras; for the violation of the rights to personal integrity and property to the detriment of the families of the victims who were executed, and for the violation of the rights to judicial guarantees and judicial protection. Taking into account the foregoing, the Court considered it important to strengthen the institutional capacities of the State by training members of the Armed Forces of El Salvador on the principles and standards of human rights protection and on the limits to which they must be subject and, as a guarantee of non-repetition, it ordered the State to implement a permanent and compulsory program or course on human rights, including a children and gender-based perspective, for all ranks of the Salvadoran Armed Forces (including this Judgment and the case law of the Inter-American Court on gross human rights violations).

In the order of April 30, 2024, the Court declared full compliance with this guarantee of non-repetition. It noted the progress achieved by El Salvador in implementing human rights training within the Armed Forces, also noting that the Ministry of National Defense approved an order requiring “the teaching of human rights as a separate subject, with its own curriculum, also incorporating and developing the topics of gender and children, in all subsystems [...] of the Armed Forces’ Education System.” Courses on human rights and international humanitarian law were included in the permanent training programs for military personnel, which were aimed at the different military ranks, whose study programs cover various international human rights instruments and include a focus on gender and children. Likewise, the Court positively assessed the training provided by the Human Rights Ombudsman’s Office to members of the Armed Forces, within the

framework of an agreement signed between said institution and the Ministry of National Defense, which complements the permanent training programs.

Guatemala: continuous training and courses on the absolute prohibition of torture for members of the security agencies

In the Judgment of the Case of Ruiz Fuentes et al., issued on October 10, 2019, the Court declared the international responsibility of the State of Guatemala for the imposition of the death penalty on Hugo Humberto Ruiz Fuentes; his subsequent death after escaping from the “El Infiernito” prison in 2005; the acts of torture to which he was subjected at the time of his arrest on August 6, 1997; the violation of his right to judicial guarantees during proceedings that concluded with a death sentence; being subjected to the experience of “death row” and the violation of his right to judicial guarantees and judicial protection owing to the lack of a proper investigation into the torture perpetrated against him and his subsequent death. As a guarantee of non-repetition, the Court ordered in the Judgment that Guatemala must include, within the training courses for members of the security agencies, specific training and permanent courses on the absolute prohibition of torture.

In the order of November 26, 2024, the Court declared full compliance with this guarantee of non-repetition, taking into account the actions implemented by the State to incorporate, using different teaching models, specific and ongoing training on the prevention and absolute prohibition of torture for members of the Guatemalan Army. In this regard, the Court confirmed that the study curriculum of the Guatemalan Army included topics on: “Prevention and Prohibition of Torture, the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, the Law of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,” and the Court’s Judgment in this case. In addition, it confirmed that the contents of the curriculum were included in: “Vocational Education and Secondary Education Centers” of the “Adolfo V. Hall” Institute, the Military School of Music, the School of Communications and Electronics, and the Military Technical School of Aviation, the “Training Centers” of the Guatemalan Naval School and the Polytechnic School, and the “Professionalization Centers” of the School of Weapons and Services, and the Command and General Staff College.

Partial compliance with the obligation to search for the whereabouts of disappeared persons

In its case law the Court has recognized the obligation of States to search for and locate disappeared persons. This obligation must be fulfilled efficiently, adequately and diligently, and separately from any criminal investigations. The Court has also established that this obligation is related to the right of the families of the disappeared victims to know the truth about the fate or whereabouts of their loved ones. The Court has reiterated that it is of the utmost importance for the families of the victims to establish the whereabouts of the disappeared and, if applicable, determine where their remains are, so that they can be properly identified, received and buried according to their beliefs. This measure of reparation helps to close the grieving process and to relieve the anguish and suffering caused by the uncertainty not knowing the whereabouts of their loved ones. Compliance with this measure also entails major challenges and difficulties.

For these reasons, it is important to highlight those cases in which the Inter-American Court has been able to confirm total or partial compliance with this obligation.⁸⁴ The following is the case in which the Court declared partial compliance with this obligation during 2024.

In the Judgment of the Case Rochac Hernández et al., the Court declared El Salvador internationally responsible for the forced disappearance of José Adrián Rochac Hernández, Santos Ernesto Salinas, Emelinda Lorena Hernández, Manuel Antonio Bonilla and Ricardo Abarca Ayala. These events occurred on different dates in 1981

⁸⁴ Prior to 2024, the Court declared full compliance with the search for the whereabouts of a person in a case against Peru and the partial compliance in seven cases (two against Colombia, two against El Salvador and three against Peru).

and 1982, in the course of different counterinsurgency operations during the internal armed conflict in El Salvador, without their whereabouts having been determined to date. Their disappearances were not isolated events, but were part of the systematic pattern of forced disappearances of children that took place during the armed conflict in El Salvador. Consequently, the Judgment ordered the State “to carry out, as soon as possible, a rigorous search, in which it should make every effort to determine the whereabouts” of the aforementioned victims.

In the order of February 1, 2024, the Court positively assessed the efforts made by the Attorney General's Office of El Salvador (FGR) and the National Search Commission (CNB), which made it possible to locate José Adrián Rochac Hernández alive, and also carried out his reliable identification through a comparative DNA analysis, maintained adequate communication with the victims and facilitated initial contact with members of the Rochac Hernández family. It also emphasized the importance of compliance with this measure, taking into account that such identification took place 39 years after the beginning of the forced disappearance perpetrated in the context of the internal armed conflict, when José Adrián Rochac Hernández was five years old. Therefore, the Court declared partial compliance with the search for the whereabouts, and considered it appropriate to conclude the monitoring of the component of the reparation measure related to the restitution of identity. Compliance with this measure regarding Santos Ernesto Salinas had been declared in the order on monitoring compliance with judgment of February 9, 2017. However, the State has yet to determine the whereabouts of Emelinda Lorena Hernández, Manuel Antonio Bonilla and Ricardo Abarca Ayala.

Application of Article 65 of the American Convention to inform the OAS General Assembly on non-compliance

At present, 24 cases are subject to the application of Article 65 of the American Convention (two cases involving Haiti, three cases involving Nicaragua, two cases involving Trinidad and Tobago and 17 cases involving Venezuela). The list of cases may be found [here](#).

Regarding the application of Article 65 of the American Convention on Human Rights, it should be recalled that this article establishes that, in the Annual Report on its work that the Court submits to the consideration of the OAS General Assembly, “[i]t shall specify, in particular, the cases in which a State has not complied with its judgments, making any pertinent recommendations.” Also, Article 30 of the Inter-American Court’s Statute stipulates that, in this Annual Report, “[i]t shall indicate those cases in which a State has failed to comply with the Court’s ruling.” As can be seen, the States Parties to the American Convention have established a system of collective guarantee. Thus, it is in the interests of each and every State to uphold the system for the protection of human rights that they themselves have created and to prevent inter-American justice from becoming illusory by leaving it to the discretion of a State’s internal decisions.

When the Court has determined that Articles 65 of the Convention and 30 of the Statute should be applied in cases of non-compliance with its judgments, and has informed the General Assembly of the Organization of American States by means of its Annual Report, it will continue including this non-compliance in its Annual Report each year, unless the States have demonstrated that they are adopting the necessary measures to comply with the reparations ordered in the judgment, or the victims’ representatives or the Commission have provided information on the implementation of, and compliance with, the provisions of the judgment that the Court must assess.

On November 26, 2024 the Court issued three orders applying Article 65 of the American Convention in three cases at the stage of monitoring compliance, one case involving Nicaragua and two cases involving Venezuela.

In the Case of Acosta et al. v. Nicaragua, the Court took this decision given the position repeatedly adopted by Nicaragua at the stage of monitoring compliance with the judgments of not complying with the measures ordered by the Court, which clearly constitutes an act of contempt by the State with respect to the binding nature of the Judgment, contrary to the international principle of complying with its treaty obligations in good faith, as well as a breach of the duty to inform the Court.

In the Cases of Chocrón Chocrón and Ortiz Hernández et al. v. Venezuela, the Court took this decision taking into account that, despite the long period of time that had elapsed since the expiration of the deadlines set by this Court or its Presidency for the submission of reports on the measures adopted to comply with the reparations ordered in the respective judgments, and repeated requests made by the Court or its Presidency to submit such information, Venezuela continued to fail to submit the required reports. Consequently, the Court considered that in these cases there was a serious failure by the State to comply with its duty to report on compliance with the judgments in question.

Requests for reports from sources that are not parties (Article 69(2) of the Rules of Procedure)

Starting in 2015, the Court has used the authority established in Article 69(2)⁸⁵ of its Rules of Procedure to request relevant information on the implementation of reparations from “other sources” that are not parties to a case. This has allowed it to obtain direct information from specific State organs and institutions that have a competence or function that is relevant for the implementation of the reparation or for requiring its implementation at the domestic level. This information differs from that provided by the State, as a party to the proceedings, at the stage of monitoring compliance.

During 2024, the Court applied this provision in the following cases:

- In the **Case of Gomes Lund et al. (Guerrilha do Araguaia) v. Brazil**, at the request of the President of the Court, the National Council of Justice of Brazil gave an oral report at the private hearing held in Brasilia, Brazil, on May 23, 2024, in which it presented information considered relevant, within its sphere of competence, regarding compliance with several reparations monitored during the hearing.
- In the **Case of Favela Nova Brasilia v. Brazil**, at the request of the President of the Court, on April 3, 2024, the National Council of Justice of Brazil presented a written report on various reparations pending compliance.
- In the **Case of the Xucuru Indigenous People and its members v. Brazil**, at the request of the President of the Court, the National Council of Justice of Brazil provided an oral report at the private hearing held in Brasilia, Brazil, on May 23, 2024, in which it presented information deemed relevant, within its sphere of competence, regarding compliance with the reparations monitored during the hearing.
- In the **Case Herzog et al. v. Brazil** at the request of the President of the Court, the National Council of Justice of Brazil provided, on April 26, 2024, a written report on compliance with the seventh and eighth operative paragraphs of the Judgment concerning the obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish, and amend its legislation. It also submitted a brief on November 13, 2024, with supplementary information in response to observations presented by the representatives of the victims. The President of the Court decided to include this brief in the case file as another source of information, in application of Article 69(2) of the Rules of Procedure.
- In the **Case of the Workers of the Fireworks Factory of Santo Antonio de Jesus v. Brazil**, at the request of the President of the Court, on April 12, 2024, the National Council of Justice of Brazil presented a written report on compliance with several reparations pending.
- In the **Case Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil**, at the request of the President of the Court, the National Council of Justice of Brazil gave an oral report at the private hearing held in Brasilia, Brazil, on May 23, 2024, in which it presented information deemed relevant, within its sphere competence, regarding compliance with several reparations monitored during the hearing.

85 This article establishes that: “[t]he Court may require from other sources of information relevant data regarding the case in order to evaluate compliance therewith. To that end, the Court may also request the expert opinions or reports that it considers appropriate.”

- In the **Case of Urrutia Laubreaux v. Chile**, the President of the Court considered it appropriate to require the Commission of Constitution, Legislation, Justice and Rules of Procedure of the Senate of the Republic of Chile to present a report on compliance with the guarantee of non-repetition regarding the suppression of numeral 4 of Article 323 of the Organic Code of the Courts, ordered in the eighth operative paragraph of the Judgment.
- In the **Case of Petro Urrego v. Colombia**, at the request of the President of the Court, the Office of the Attorney General provided an oral report during a private hearing held virtually on July 15, 2024, in which it presented information deemed relevant, within its sphere competence, regarding compliance with the guarantees of non-repetition related to the adaptation of legislation pending in this case. After the hearing, the President of the Court decided to request additional information from the Office of the Attorney General, which was provided on July 20 and December 19, 2024.
- In the **Case Juvenile Reeducation Institute v. Paraguay**, the President of the Court considered it appropriate to request the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture to present a report on compliance with the guarantee of non-repetition ordered in the Judgment, related to “the design of a short, medium and long term State policy on minors in conflict with Law.”

It is particularly important to highlight the work carried out by the National Council of Justice of Brazil with respect to compliance with the judgments of the Court, for which purpose it created a “Unit of Monitoring and Supervision of Compliance with the decisions of the Inter-American System of Human Rights.”

Informal meetings held with State agents

During 2024, the Court continued with the positive experience of holding virtual or in-person meetings with State agents to provide them with information or to discuss the status of cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgment. This type of meeting was held with agents from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay and Peru.

These are informal meetings, rather than monitoring hearings, but they have a positive impact by increasing communication on matters such as the different reparations that States must comply with, deadlines for the presentation of reports, requests submitted by the State for the Court to assess compliance with reparations, and objections presented by representatives of the victims and the Commission, among other matters.

1. Roundtables for dialogue on compliance with the Judgments



Roundtable on compliance with the measure of search for whereabouts and/or identification of remains of disappeared persons.

On September 23, in the context of the Court’s visit to Bogotá, Colombia to hold hearings on monitoring compliance with judgment, a roundtable was held on “Compliance with the measure to search for the whereabouts and/or identify the remains of disappeared persons, ordered in the judgments in 12 cases regarding Colombia.” It was organized jointly by the Inter-American Court, the Search Unit for Disappeared Persons (UPBD) and by the Directorate of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia.

This event was held at the seat of the Search Unit for Disappeared Persons. On behalf of the Court, the participants were Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique, the Director of the Unit of Monitoring Compliance with Judgment, an attorney from that Unit and two scholarship recipients of the Registrar's Office. Other attendees included the representatives of the victims in the 12 cases in the monitoring of compliance with judgment stage before the I/A Court HR in which this reparation measure was ordered, as well as representatives of State entities with jurisdiction on the matter of the search for disappeared persons, such as the Search Unit for Missing Persons, the Attorney General's Office, the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences of Colombia, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and the Ministry of Justice and Law. The Ambassador of the Republic of Colombia in Costa Rica, the Director of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law of the Ministry of Foreign affairs and officials from that department also participated in the event.

The roundtable provided an opportunity for participants to discuss the need to address specific search plans on an interinstitutional basis, and to discuss the need to improve coordination between the different institutions with competencies in this matter, as well as other challenges in the implementation and compliance with the measure of the search for whereabouts and/or identification of remains, especially, the need to establish communication strategies with the victims, their families and representatives.

Participation and support of academia and civil society

The interest in the execution of the Inter-American Court's judgments shown by academia, non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society is also extremely important.

The filing of *amicus curiae* briefs (Article 44(4) of the Court's Rules of Procedure) gives third parties, who are not party to the proceedings, an opportunity to provide the Court with their opinion or information on legal considerations concerning aspects that relate to compliance with reparations. In 2024, the Court received *amicus curiae* briefs in relation to compliance with the Judgments in the following cases: *Fornerón and Daughter v. Argentina*, *Rodríguez Vera et al. (Disappeared of the Palace of Justice) v. Colombia*, *Guzmán Albarracín et al. v. Ecuador*, *García Rodríguez et al. v. Mexico*, *Vélez Loor v. Panama* and, *Juvenile Reeducation Institute v. Paraguay*.

Similarly, the contribution that organizations and academia can make in their respective areas of work is vital, through activities and initiatives for the dissemination of judicial standards and others aimed at studying, expressing opinions and discussing essential aspects and challenges regarding both the impact of and compliance with the Court's rulings, as well as promoting compliance. Examples of such initiatives are the seminars, meetings, workshops and projects organized to this end, as well as the "Observatories" on the inter-American system of human rights or follow-up on compliance with judgments.⁸⁶

The most important activities carried out in 2024 were:

February 5 -9, 2024: the mandatory week-long International Course on "Compliance with Judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and Public Policies for their Implementation" took place at the seat of the Institute of Public Policies on Human Rights of MERCOSUR (IPPDH) in Buenos Aires, Argentina.⁸⁷

86 Such as: the "Observatory on the inter-American system of human rights" at the UNAM Legal Research Institute; the "Observatory of the Inter-American Association of Public Defenders (AIDEF) on compliance with the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights"; the "Permanent Observatory on compliance with judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in Argentina and monitoring of the inter-American system of human rights" of the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of the Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Argentina; the "Paola Guzmán Albarracín Observatory" composed of "Civil Society and Academic Organizations of Ecuador and the whole region [...] in order to follow up on the measures established in the guarantee of non-repetition ordered" in the judgment in the case of *Guzmán Albarracín v. Ecuador*.

87 For further information about the courses implemented by the Court see Chapter 13.



The participants of the course shared more than 12 thematic classes and workshops.

Del May 15 and 16: The Director and two lawyers of the Unit for Monitoring Compliance with Judgments of the Court's Secretariat visited Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to participate in the "Central American Civil Society Dialogue Forum on Human Rights," organized by the European Union, in collaboration with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of Honduras. This activity was also carried out with the support of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, which hosted the event. The purpose of the forum was to promote an exchange of ideas, discussion, analysis and identification of challenges and proposals to address common problems related to human rights in Honduras and other Central American countries. Among other issues, the members of the Unit for Monitoring Compliance discussed reparation measures ordered in cases of Honduras and compliance with these.

May 21: The Supreme Federal Court of Brazil (STF) and the National Council of Justice (CNJ) of Brazil organized the International Seminar "National Mechanisms for the Implementation of Structural Decisions" in Brasília, Brazil, with the participation of the then Director of the Unit for Monitoring Compliance with judgment, Gabriela Pacheco. The Seminar took place in the context of the Court's joint collaboration with the Max Planck Institute and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. During this event, different judicial authorities discussed the importance of creating a Monitoring and Oversight Unit of the decisions of the inter-American system of human rights of the National Council of Justice in Brazil, as well as the initiative of numerous national courts to institutionalize local units specialized in monitoring the decisions of the inter-American system of human rights, entre which se destaca the creation of this unit in the Regional Federal Court of the 5th Region, which se creó initially a partir of the need to comply with the Judgment of the case Indigenous People Xucuru and its members v. Brazil.

Del December 17-18: In the context of the Court's joint collaboration with the Max Planck Institute, the Inter-American Court co-organized a seminar on the transforming impact of the inter-American system of human rights, which addressed different topics related to the impact of the decisions issued by the Inter-American Court.

YEAR 2024

List of cases in the monitoring stage of compliance with judgment



322 CASES

in the monitoring stage of compliance with judgment



84 CASES*

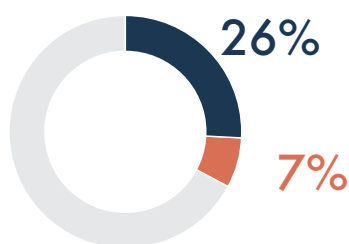


Have one or two reparations pending compliance.

24 CASES



Are under the application of Article 65 of the American Convention.



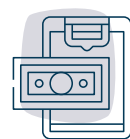
The updated list of cases in the monitoring stage of compliance with judgment is available [here](#).



31 JUDGMENTS ISSUED



that were ordered



257 REPARATION MEASURES

* Excluding those under the application of Article 65 of the Convention.



CHAPTER 06

Provisional Measures



CURRENT STATUS

Provisional Measures

TOTAL:

44 PROVISIONAL MEASURES

3 MEXICO

- Case of Fernández Ortega and others
- Matter of Castro Rodríguez
- Matter of the Choréachi Indigenous Community

12 GUATEMALA

- Case of Bámaca Velásquez
- Matter of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation
- Case of Mack Chang and others
- Case of Members of the Chichupac Village, Case of Molina Theissen and other 12 Guatemalan Cases
- Case of Valenzuela Ávila and Case of Ruiz Fuentes and another
- Case of Gudiel Álvarez and others ("Military Diary")
- Case of Maritza Urrutia
- Case of the Plan de Sánchez Massacre
- Case of Chitay Nech and others
- Case of the Río Negro Massacres
- Case of the Las Dos Erres Massacre
- Case of Molina Theissen

6 COLOMBIA

- Matter of Almanza Suárez
- Matter of the Peace Community of San José de Apartadó

2 PERU

- Matter of Salas Arenas and others
- Case of Barrios Altos and Case of La Cantuta

2 ARGENTINA

- Case of Torres Millacura and others
- Matter of Milagro Sala

HONDURAS 2

- Case of Vicky Hernández and others
- Case of the Garifuna Community of Punta Piedra and its members and the Garifuna Community of Triunfo de la Cruz and its members

NICARAGUA 6

- Matter of the Inhabitants of the Communities of the Miskitu Indigenous People
- Matter of Members of the Nicaraguan Center for Human Rights and the Permanent Commission for Human Rights (CENIDH-CPDH)
- Matter of Juan Sebastián Chamorro and others
- Matter of Members of the Journalistic Team of the Radio "La Costeñísima"
- Matter of Four Mayangna Indigenous People deprived of liberty
- Matter of Brooklyn Rivera Bryan, Nancy Elizabeth Henríquez James, and their family nuclei

HAITI 2

- Matter of Members of the Citizens' Group Dedicated to the Investigation of Human Rights Equality (ACDIIDH)
- Matter of Lovely Lamour

VENEZUELA 2

- Case of the Barrios Family
- Matter of Certain Penitentiary Centers in Venezuela

BRASIL 7

- Matter of the Socioeducational Internment Unit
- Matter of the Curado Penitentiary Complex
- Matter of the Pedrinhas Penitentiary Complex
- Matter of the Plácido de Sá Carvalho Penal Institute
- Case of Tavares Pereira and others
- Matter of Members of the Yanomami, Ye'kwana, and Mundurucu Indigenous Peoples
- Matter of Persons Deprived of Liberty in the Evaristo de Moraes Penitentiary

During 2024, the Court issued 16 orders on provisional measures and monitored 44 active provisional measures at the end of the year. The orders issued during 2024 involved the following cases:

| Adoption of Preliminary Measures and Urgent Measures

1. Matter of Brooklyn Rivera Bryan and Nancy Elizabeth Henríquez James and their families with regard to Nicaragua

On December 19, 2023, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights filed a request for provisional measures with the Court on behalf of the lawmakers who acted as witnesses in the YATAMA Case, in which the Court delivered a judgment. On February 1, 2024, the Court decided to grant provisional measures in favor of Brooklyn Rivera Bryan and Nancy Elizabeth Henríquez James and their families.

The order of February 1, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

2. Matter of Lovely Lamour with regard to Haiti

On July 1, 2024, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights filed a request with the Court for provisional measures to guarantee the rights to life, personal integrity, health and safety of Ms. Lovely Lamour.

On July 4, 2024, the Court issued an order granting all necessary and effective provisional measures to enable Ms. Lovely Lamour to access medical and psychological care, with a gender perspective, to protect her rights to life, personal integrity and health; and requested the State to inform the Court of the actions taken no later than August 5, 2024, and every three months until such time as the Court decides to lift said measures. It also decided to instruct the Secretariat of the Court to inform the Secretary General of the Organization of American States of the order issued so that, as part of its responsibilities and through the Working Group on Haiti, it helps further implementation of the collective guarantee mechanism and thereby promote regional solutions to the humanitarian and security crisis in Haiti.

The order of July 4, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

| Maintenance, Extension and/or Joinders of Provisional Measures

1. Case of Tabares Toro et al. v. Colombia

On January 5, 2024, the victims' representatives asked the Court to extend the provisional measures granted in favor of María Elena Toro Torres, her daughter María Isabel and the latter's family, Juan David Castañeda, Samuel Castañeda and Juan Manuel Castañeda Gallego, relatives of Mr. Tabares Toro who had to leave the country to protect their lives and personal integrity and who would now be returning.

On March 14, 2024, the Court issued an order in which it decided to extend the provisional measures granted on February 8, 2023, in favor of the aforementioned persons.

The order of March 14, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

2. Matter of Juan Sebastian Chamorro et al. with regard to Nicaragua

Since 2021, the Court has issued a number of orders dealing with the provisional measures granted in favor of Juan Sebastián Chamorro et al. During 2024, the following measures were analyzed:

Order of July 2, 2024

On June 20, 2024, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights requested the Court to extend the provisional measures granted to effectively protect the life, integrity, health, and personal liberty of 25 beneficiaries, and require the State to release them immediately “given the serious and inhumane conditions of their detention [...], the cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment to which they have been subjected, the lack of medical care, and the serious deterioration in their health.”⁸⁸

On July 2, 2024, the Court issued an order in which it decided to grant provisional measures in favor of the 25 beneficiaries and any other persons requiring them, including their family units in Nicaragua.

The order of July 2, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

Order of October 15, 2024

On October 4, 2024, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights requested the Court to extend the provisional measures granted to effectively protect the life, integrity, health, access to adequate food and drinking water, and personal liberty of four beneficiaries, and to require the State to adopt protective measures for their family units.

On October 15, 2024, the Court issued an order granting provisional measures in favor of four beneficiaries. It required the State of Nicaragua to release them immediately and adopt the measures necessary to effectively protect their life, integrity, personal liberty, health, and access to adequate food and drinking water. It also required the State to adopt protective measures in favor of their family units, amid acts of retaliation for their complaints about the plight of their detained relatives and their attempts to obtain official information about them; to inform their relatives and trusted attorneys of their place of detention; to facilitate their immediate contact with their relatives and attorneys; and to guarantee immediate access to physical and mental health care services, medication and adequate food. Finally, the Court required the State to guarantee access to the beneficiaries’ trusted attorneys, to all the case files of the proceedings brought against them, and to the online judicial information system; and to refrain from prosecuting or retaliating against the beneficiaries’ relatives and representatives for having provided information to the Court.

The order of October 15, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

Contempt of court and presentation of the situation to the OAS Permanent Council and General Assembly (application of Article 65)

3. Matter of Juan Sebastian Chamorro et al. with regard to Nicaragua

On November 27, the Court issued an order in which it decided to maintain the provisional measures and declared that the position taken by the State of Nicaragua and its failure to implement the measures required in previous orders constituted an act of permanent contempt for the binding nature of the Court’s decisions, contrary to the international principle that countries should comply with their convention obligations in good faith, and a breach of the duty to inform the Court. It also decided to instruct the President of the Court to personally present to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States a report on the situation of permanent contempt and the complete lack of protection faced by the beneficiaries of the provisional measures.

The order of November 27, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

⁸⁸ Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Matter of Juan Sebastián Chamorro et al. and 45 persons deprived of liberty in 8 detention centers with regard to Nicaragua. Request for extension of provisional measures in favor of 25 persons deprived of liberty with regard to Nicaragua, June 20, 2024, para. 98.b.

Requests for provisional measures in cases channeled through monitoring compliance with judgments

In 2024, the Court processed four (4) requests for provisional measures in three (3) cases channeled through the monitoring of compliance with judgments:

- Case of Barrios Altos and Case of La Cantuta v. Peru⁸⁹
- Case of Molina Theissen v. Guatemala⁹⁰
- Case of the Las Dos Erres Massacre v. Guatemala⁹¹

For further details of the Court's rulings, see Section V of this report on the work of monitoring compliance with judgments.

Requests for provisional measures rejected

1. Case of Cuadra Bravo v. Peru

On March 12, the representative requested the Inter-American Court to adopt provisional measures to protect and guarantee the health and life of Nicolás Eduardo Cuadra Bravo. On September 2, the Court decided to reject the request for provisional measures on behalf of Mr. Cuadra Bravo.

The order of September 2, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

2. Case of García Cruz and Sánchez Silvestre v. Mexico

On September 5, the representatives requested the Inter-American Court to adopt provisional measures to guarantee the right of access to justice for the victims in the García Cruz and Sánchez Silvestre cases,⁹² given “the imminent approval of a constitutional reform on judicial reform.” On September 6, the Court decided to declare the request for the adoption of provisional measures inadmissible. However, the Court decided to evaluate, within the framework of monitoring compliance with judgments, any information that the parties might submit on the possible impact of the constitutional reform on compliance with the obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish, analyzed in the judgment of the contentious case.

The order of September 6, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

3. Case of Gutiérrez Soler v. Colombia

On June 13, Mr. Ricardo Gutiérrez Soler asked the Inter-American Court to adopt provisional measures in response to an alleged series of threats against him, his family and his attorney Óscar Florez Solano. On November 27, the Court declared the request inadmissible.⁹³

The order of November 27, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

89 Case of Barrios Altos and Case of La Cantuta v. Peru. Request for provisional measures and monitoring compliance with judgment. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of June 13, 2024, and Case of Barrios Altos and Case of La Cantuta v. Peru. Provisional measures and monitoring compliance with judgments. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 1, 2024. You can access the orders [here](#).

90 Case of Molina Theissen v. Guatemala. Request for provisional measures and monitoring compliance with judgment. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 2, 2024. You can access the order [here](#).

91 Case of the Las Dos Erres Massacre v. Guatemala. Provisional measures and monitoring compliance with judgment. Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 2, 2024. You can access the order [here](#).

92 Case of García Cruz and Sánchez Silvestre v. Mexico. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 26, 2013. Series C No. 273.

93 Gutiérrez Soler v. Colombia. Judgment of September 12, 2005. Series C No. 132.

4. Alvarado Espinoza et al. v. Mexico

On September 26, 2024, the representatives requested the Court to adopt provisional measures in order to “safeguard the subject matter of the [...] case”, “protect the rights of the victims” and “prevent the implementation of the constitutional reform regarding the National Guard from making the fulfillment of reparation measures in [the] case irreparable.”

After analyzing the factual and legal grounds for the request, on November 27, 2024, the Court ruled that the matter should be considered within the framework of monitoring compliance with a judgment, not as a situation for which provisional measures could be granted under the terms of Article 63.2 of the American Convention on Human Rights.

The order of November 27, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

5. Case of Petro Urrego v. Colombia

On October 29, the representatives requested the Court to grant provisional measures in favor of the President of the Republic of Colombia, Mr. Gustavo Petro Urrego, pursuant to Article 63.2 of the American Convention on Human Rights and Article 27 of the Court’s Rules of Procedure. After analyzing the factual and legal grounds for the request, on November 28, the Court decided to declare the request for provisional measures submitted by the victim’s representatives inadmissible.

The order of November 28, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

| Partial Lifting of Provisional Measures

1. Matter of the Members of the Nicaraguan Center for Human Rights and the Permanent Human Rights Commission (CENIDH-CPDH) with regard to Nicaragua

On September 10, representatives of the CENIDH informed the Inter-American Court of the decision of Ms. Meylin Johanna Gutiérrez Pérez and Ms. Glenda María Arteta Araúz and Mr. Dennis Antonio Báez Orozco, to withdraw from the proceedings, as “they have no interest in continuing to be beneficiaries of the provisional measures in question, because they no longer work for the CENIDH and have no connection of any kind with said organization.”

On October 15, the Court decided to accept the withdrawal of the aforementioned persons. The provisional measures ordered by the Court in favor of the other beneficiary who are members of the CENIDH remain active, in accordance with the provisions of the Court’s orders of July 12, 2019, October 14, 2019, September 1, 2021, October 1, 2021, and October 20, 2023

The order of October 15, 2024 can be accessed [here](#).

Current status of Provisional Measures

No.	NAME
Argentina	
1	Case of Torres Millacura et al.
2	Matter of Milagro Sala
Brazil	
3	Matter of the Socio-Educational Internment Facility
4	Matter of the Penitentiary Complex of Curado
5	Matter of the Penitentiary Complex of Pedrinhas
6	Matter of the Criminal Institute of Plácido de Sá Carvalho
7	Case of Tavares Pereira et al.
8	Matter of Members of the Yanomami, Ye'kwana and Munduruku Indigenous Peoples
9	Matter of Persons Deprived of Liberty in Evaristo de Moraes Penitentiary
Colombia	
10	Matter of Almanza Suarez
11	Matter of the Peace Community of San José de Apartadó
12	Matter of Mery Naranjo et al.
13	Case of the 19 Traders
14	Matter of Danilo Rueda
15	Case of Tabares Toro et al.

No.	NAME
Guatemala	
16	Case of Bámaca Velásquez
17	Matter of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation
18	Case of Mack Chang et al.
19	Case of Members of the Village of Chichupac, Case of Molina Theissen, and another 12 cases against Guatemala
20	Case of Valenzuela Ávila and Case of Ruíz Fuentes et al
21	Case of Gudiel Alvarez et al. (“Diario Militar”)
22	Case of Maritza Urrutia
23	Case of the Plan de SanchezMassacre
24	Case of Chitay Nech et al.
25	Case of the Rio Negro Massacres
26	Case of the Las Dos ErresMassacre
27	Case of Molina Theissen

No.	NAME
Haiti	
28	Matter of Members of the Citizens' Collective dedicated to Investigations of Human Rights Equality (ACDIIDH)
29	Matter of Lovely Lamour
Honduras	
30	Case of Vicky Hernández et al.
31	Case of the Garifuna Community of Punta Piedra and its members and the Garifuna Community of Triunfo de la Cruz and its members
Mexico	
32	Case of Fernandez Ortega et al.
33	Matter of Castro Rodríguez
34	Matter of the Choréachi Indigenous Community
Nicaragua	
35	Matter of the members of the Communities of the Miskitu and Mayangna Indigenous Peoples of the Northern Caribbean Coast Region
36	Matter of the Members of the Nicaraguan Center for Human Rights and the Permanent Human Rights Commission (CENIDH-CPDH)
37	Matter of Juan Sebastian Chamorro et al. ⁹⁴

⁹⁴ Including the joinder with the Matter of 11 persons deprived of liberty in 3 detention centers and their family units, within the framework of the provisional measures adopted in the matters of Juan Sebastián Chamorro et al. and 45 persons deprived of liberty in 8 detention centers, and extensions of provisional and urgent measures linked to this case.

No.	NAME
38	Matter of Members of the Team of Journalists of “Radio La Costeñísima”
39	Matter of Four Members of the Mayangna Indigenous People Deprived of Liberty
40	Matter of Brooklyn Rivera Bryan and Nancy Elizabeth Henriquez James and their families
Peru	
41	Matter of Salas Arenas et al.
42	Cases of Barrios Altos and Case of La Cantuta
Venezuela	
43	Case of the BarriosFamily
44	Matter of Certain Penitentiary Centers in Venezuela



CHAPTER

07

Advisory Role



In 2024, the Court began deliberations on an Advisory Opinion already in process, held public hearings on two (2) requests for Advisory Opinions, and at the end of the year received from the Republic of Guatemala a request for an Advisory Opinion. Thus, there were four (4) Advisory Opinions in process at the Court in 2024:

The activities of private arms companies and their effects on human rights

64

Written
observations

26

Oral
observations

On November 11, 2022, the State of Mexico presented to the Court a request for an Advisory Opinion on the activities of private arms companies and their effects on human rights.

After 64 comments were received, the public hearing was held on November 28 and 29 of 2023.

The Court held deliberations on this request for an Advisory Opinion from October 15–18, 2024, during the 170th regular session, and from November 27–29, 2024, during the 171st regular session.

The Advisory Opinion request and the observations submitted by various parties can be found [here](#).

Climate emergency and human rights

262

Written
observations

172

Oral
observations

On January 9, 2023, the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Chile submitted to the Court a request for an Advisory Opinion primarily for the purpose of clarifying the extent to which states—acting individually and collectively—are obligated, according to international human rights law, to address the climate emergency, giving special consideration to the differentiated harm caused by that emergency to individuals of different regions and population groups, to nature, and to the prospects for human survival on our planet.

After 262 comments were received, public hearings were held from April 22–29, 2024, in Barbados, where the Court heard from 61 delegations, including OAS Member States (the Republic of Chile, the Republic of Colombia, Barbados, and the United States of Mexico) and one non-OAS member (the Republic of Vanuatu).

In addition, from May 20 to June 3, 2024, the Court continued the public hearings in two Brazilian cities (Brasília and Manaus), where it received 111 delegations including state representatives (Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Honduras, and Republic of Paraguay), international organizations, national bodies, indigenous and tribal representatives, academic institutions, scientists, non-governmental organizations, and civil society.

The Advisory Opinion request and the observations submitted by various parties can be found [here](#).



The scope and substance of the right to care and its relationship to other rights

On January 20, 2023, the Republic of Argentina submitted to the Court a request for an Advisory Opinion on the scope and substance of the right to care as a human right, as well as its relationship to other rights.

After receiving 128 comments, the Court held public hearings from March 12-14, 2024, during the 167th regular session.

The Advisory Opinion request and the observations submitted by various parties can be found [here](#).

128

Written
observations

68

Oral
observations

Democracy and its protection within the inter-American Human Rights System

On December 6, 2024, the Republic of Guatemala requested from the Court an Advisory Opinion on democracy and its protection within the inter-American human rights system. The request is currently under initial review by the Court.



CHAPTER

08

Developments in the Case Law of the Inter-American Court



This section highlights the aspects on which the Inter-American Court has developed new standards during 2024, as well as relevant criteria that reiterate the case law already established by the Court. These case law standards are very important for national state bodies and authorities to be able to apply an adequate control of conventionality with their respective spheres of competence.

In this regard, the Court has established that all State authorities are obliged to exercise a “control of conventionality” ex officio to ensure conformity between domestic law and the American Convention, evidently within their respective spheres of competence and the corresponding procedural regulations. This relates to the analysis that the state’s organs and agents must make (in particular, judges and other justice operators) of the compatibility of domestic norms and practices with the American Convention and the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court.

In their specific decisions and actions, these bodies and agents must comply with the general obligation to safeguard the rights and freedoms protected by the American Convention, ensuring that they do not apply legal provisions that violate this treaty, and that they apply the treaty correctly together with the case law standards developed by the Inter-American Court, the final interpreter of the American Convention.

This section is divided into the substantive rights established in the American Convention on Human Rights that incorporate these standards and develop their content and scope. In addition, subtitles have been included to highlight the issues presented, and the content includes references to the specific judgments from which the case law was extracted.

Article 3, 4(1), 5(1), 5(2), 7, 13(1) and 16(1). Right to defend human rights

The Court has reiterated that the right to defend human rights includes the effective possibility to freely exercise, without limitations and without risks of any type, different types of activities and work aimed at promoting, monitoring, disseminating, teaching, defending, claiming or protecting universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Therefore, imposing unlawful limitations or obstacles on human rights defenders who carry out such activities freely and safely, precisely because of their status as such and the work they do, may result in violations of this right.⁹⁵

Similarly, the category or status of a human rights defender is determined by the very nature of the activities carried out, regardless of whether these are carried out occasionally or permanently, in the public or private sphere, collectively or individually, at the local, national or international level, or whether they are related to specific civil, political, economic, social, cultural or environmental rights, or whether they extend to all of these rights.⁹⁶

Based on the recognized duty to guarantee a safe and positive environment in which human rights defenders can act freely, without threats, restrictions or risks to their life, their integrity or to their work, in addition to an obligation to refrain from imposing unlawful limits or restrictions on the work of human rights defenders, State authorities have an enhanced obligation to design and implement appropriate public policy instruments and to adopt appropriate provisions of domestic law and practices to ensure that human rights defenders can carry out their activities freely and safely.⁹⁷

95 Case of Pérez Lucas et al. v. Guatemala. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of September 4, 2024. Series C No. 536, Para. 148.

96 Case of Pérez Lucas et al. v. Guatemala. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of September 4, 2024. Series C No. 536, para. 150; and Case of Cuéllar Sandoval et al. v. El Salvador. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of March 18, 2024. Series C No. 521, paras. 75-82.

97 Case of Pérez Lucas et al. v. Guatemala. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of September 4, 2024. Series C No. 536, Paras. 151 and 152.

Articles 4 and 5. Right to life and to personal integrity

- **The right to personal integrity and, in particular, the right of every person not to be subjected to torture**

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights has established that any use of force that is not strictly necessary in relation to the detained person's behavior constitutes an attack on human dignity and, therefore, is a violation of Article 5 of the American Convention on Human Rights. This article enshrines a fundamental value of every democratic society: respect for human dignity. Thus, the use of force by state agents should be exceptional, planned and limited in a proportionate manner.

In this regard, the Court has determined that the use of force or instruments of coercion can only be justified when all other means of control have been exhausted or have failed. It has also indicated that State agents must differentiate between persons who, by their actions, pose an imminent threat of death or serious injury and those who do not, using force only against the former. Likewise, the Office of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment has pointed out that many incidents that constitute prohibited conduct involve routine forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of persons deprived of their liberty. These practices often result from inadequate training of prison officers, institutionalized prejudices and the lack of disciplinary consequences, all of which favors impunity. Finally, the Court has emphasized the importance of ensuring that police actions, as well as the training and education of law enforcement agents, conform to the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms and the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officers.⁹⁸

- **The duty of prevention in the context of the fight against terrorism**

The Court has reiterated that States have an obligation to prevent actions that affect the rights to life and personal integrity, and has defined the specific nature of this obligation in relation to efforts to combat terrorism. It has emphasized that the fight against terrorism must be conducted with full respect for national and international law, human rights and democratic institutions, in order to preserve the rule of law and democratic values and freedoms in the hemisphere⁹⁹. Although the States are not responsible for every terrorist act perpetrated by third parties in their jurisdiction, their responsibility may be implied by breaches of the duty of prevention.¹⁰⁰

- **Life project (Articles 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 24 and 25)**

The Court considers that the life project is based on the rights recognized and guaranteed by the American Convention, particularly the right to life, in terms of the right to a decent life, and the right to freedom, from the perspective of the right to self-determination in the different aspects of life. This is reflected in the case law already outlined in the Case of Loayza Tamayo v. Peru, in which the Court explained that freedom includes the right of every person to organize, in accordance with the law, his or her individual and social life according to his or her own choices and convictions. In this context of autonomy and free development of the personality, the individual is also free to determine his or her own expectations and life choices, and may do whatever is reasonably and lawfully within his or her reach to achieve them effectively.¹⁰¹

A person's life project will be affected by acts that violate human rights. Such violations will irreparably - or in a manner very difficult to repair due to the intensity of the damage to the person's self-esteem, capabilities or opportunities for development - abruptly change the circumstances and conditions of their lives, either by denying them opportunities for personal fulfillment or by imposing unforeseen burdens that harmfully alter the expectations or options of life conceived in the light of conditions and circumstances that could be described as normal, that is, not affected arbitrarily and inopportunistly by the intervention of third parties.¹⁰²

98 Case Hidalgo et al. v. Ecuador. Merits, Reparations and Cost. Judgement of August 23, 2024. paras. 61-63.

99 Case Active Memory Civil Association v. Argentina. Merit, Reparations and cost, par. 120.

100 Idem par. 129.

101 Case of Pérez Lucas et al. v. Guatemala. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of September 4, 2024. Paras. 181-183.

102 Idem, paras. 183-185.

The Court again emphasized that a person's life project is reflected in their expectations of personal, professional and family development, which are possible under normal conditions. Therefore, damage to the life project implies the loss or serious impairment of opportunities for personal development, irreparable or very difficult to repair, and has a differentiated impact in the case of sons and daughters of people whose disappearance persists.¹⁰³

The Court determined that failure by the State to ensure access to justice for victims, in conditions of equality, when they denounced conduct considered discriminatory under domestic and international law, violated their life project¹⁰⁴. In this regard, the Court held that the State's lack of response to the institutional racism reproduced by the judicial authorities during the proceedings led to the perpetuation of discrimination and consequences that adversely and negatively affected the personal expectations and life choices of the victims.¹⁰⁵

• **Collective life project (Articles 1(1), 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 24, 25 and 26)**

For the first time the Court referred to the violation of the collective life project of communities resulting from their lack of access to justice, in conditions of equality, in relation to the delimitation, demarcation and titling of their lands and territories, in a context of structural and systematic racial discrimination. The Court considered that the effect on the collective life project is also derived from the State's failure to guarantee and protect core rights that are essential for the development of a collective life project.¹⁰⁶

• **Protection of the work of women searchers (Articles 5(1) and 17)**

The Court has indicated that the search for a forcibly disappeared family member is a very intensive task and, when conducted from exile, becomes even more difficult. This is not only due to the personal impact of leaving their country against their will and the changes in the dynamics of life implied by being in a place of residence other than their own country, but also because of the difficulties involved: managing the required documentation, procedures that can only be carried out with the presence of the person doing the search, and the possible lack of knowledge of the regular procedure to be followed. If we take into account that these people are subject to multiple pressures and migratory requirements to maintain some type of status in the country of reception, as well as the challenge of securing a new means of subsistence, this becomes a task that entails enormous challenges.

Searching for a disappeared family member from exile entails specific complications. The search may be affected or interrupted by obstacles related to carrying out actions from abroad and is plagued with complex decisions for those who undertake it, since they are placed in a dilemma of leaving to protect their life at the cost of not being able to search, or staying behind and, as a result, running the risk of losing their own life.

In this context, the Court has reiterated that the States Parties to the American Convention have an obligation to recognize and guarantee the efforts of women searchers in the prevention and investigation of forced disappearance. Moreover, they must ensure that this task can be exercised without obstacles, intimidation or threats, safeguarding the personal integrity of women searchers and their rights to political participation recognized in the Convention, confronting historical and cultural obstacles that limit the search, and guaranteeing their life project in decent conditions both for the women and their dependents. This should include reparations, which should be provided in a way that does not reproduce gender stereotypes, but reflects the ways in which women searchers wish to be represented.

103 Case of González Méndez et al. v. Mexico. Preliminary objection, Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of August 22, 2024. Para. 215.

104 Case of Dos Santos Nascimento and Ferreira Gomes et al. v. Brazil, paras. 143-146.

105 Idem, paras. 152-153.

106 Case of the Quilombola Communities of Alcantara v. Brazil, Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 21, 2024. Series C No. 548, para. 195 and 196.

The Court considered that every State must provide as much support as possible, within the context of its functions and competencies, to the families of victims of forced disappearance or of other human rights violations who require support with procedures, documentation and any activity connected to the search for their relatives while in exile.¹⁰⁷

| Article 5. Personal integrity

• Purpose of deprivation of liberty for juveniles

The Court has established that the main purpose of applying the punishment of deprivation of liberty to juveniles must be their rehabilitation and social reintegration. This measure must fulfill a social and educational objective, ensuring the development of skills for life in society and respecting the rights of adolescents.

Deprivation of liberty should only be imposed exceptionally for juveniles; a holistic and multidisciplinary approach should be used and they should be held in facilities designed specifically for juveniles, differentiated from ordinary prisons. States have an obligation to take steps to ensure appropriate conditions, access to educational opportunities and respect for the right to a decent life, always in pursuit of the objectives of reintegration and special protection of this population.¹⁰⁸

• Personal integrity and freedom of movement and residence (Articles 5 and 22)

The Court reiterated that the family members of victims of human rights violations may, in turn, be victims. It recalled, as it has noted in various cases, that the victims of prolonged impunity suffer from different effects arising from their search for justice: not only effects of a material nature, but also possible disruption of their social relationships and the dynamics of their families and communities.¹⁰⁹ The Court also considered that the lack of due diligence and promptness in a judicial proceeding aimed at reestablishing the bonds between maternal grandparents and their grandson constituted a violation of the former's psychological integrity, in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention.¹¹⁰

Likewise, the Court held that the right of movement, recognized in Article 22 of the Convention, is an essential condition for the free development of the individual and that the enjoyment of this right does not depend on a person's particular objective or reason for wishing to move to or remain in a place. The Court also reiterated that the right of movement and residence may be violated when the State fails to provide the necessary guarantees so that a person may travel and reside freely in a given place, even when threats and harassment come from non-state actors,¹¹¹ a situation that occurred in this case against the only family member who lived in Nicaragua and who suffered threats and harassment for his role in the search of justice in the death of Dina Carrión, a situation that forced him to leave the country.¹¹²

107 Case of Ubaté and Bogotá v. Colombia. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of June 19, 2024. Series C No. 529, paras. 130-135.

108 Case of Adolescents Interned in Detention and Provisional Internment Centers of the National Service for Minors (SENAME) v. Chile. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment November 20, 2024.

109 Case of Carrión et al. v. Nicaragua. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 25, 2024. para. 138.

110 Idem, para. 147.

111 Idem, paras. 146

112 Idem. Paras. 149.

Article 7. Personal liberty

- **The arbitrariness of detention imposed under a law contrary to the American Convention**

The Court recalled that Article 7(3) of the Convention states that no one may be subjected to detention or imprisonment for causes and by methods that - even if characterized as legal - may be considered incompatible with respect for a person's fundamental rights because they are unreasonable, unforeseeable or lacking in proportionality. Domestic laws, the applicable procedures and the corresponding express or implied general principles must themselves be compatible with the Convention. Thus, the concept of "arbitrariness" should not be equated with that of "contrary to law", but rather should be interpreted more broadly to include elements of impropriety, injustice and unpredictability.¹¹³

- **Automatic pretrial detention for certain crimes**

The Court reiterated that the determination of automatic pretrial detention based on the type of criminal offense prosecuted is contrary to the standards on preventive detention. These standards require proof, in each specific case, that the detention is strictly necessary and that it seeks to ensure that the accused does not impede the development of the proceedings or evade the action of justice. The Court also reaffirmed that those norms that automatically order pretrial detention for certain crimes introduce a different treatment between persons accused of certain offenses with respect to others, without there being a legitimate justification for this.¹¹⁴

- **Regarding the reasonable term of a precautionary measure involving deprivation of liberty**

The Court recalled that a judge does not need to wait until the moment of issuing an acquittal judgment for a detained person to recover their freedom, but should periodically assess whether the causes, necessity and proportionality of the measure are maintained, and whether the term of the deprivation of liberty exceeds the limits imposed by law and reason.¹¹⁵ Similarly, it reiterated that Article 7(5) of the Convention imposes time limits on the duration of pretrial detention and, consequently, on the State's power to ensure the purpose of the proceedings through this precautionary measure. When the period of pretrial detention exceeds a reasonable time, the State may curtail the defendant's freedom by using other less injurious measures that ensure his or her appearance at trial, instead of deprivation of liberty.¹¹⁶ In the specific case, the Court found that when: a) the authorities do not carry out periodic judicial monitoring to assess the relevance of maintaining the precautionary measure of deprivation of liberty and during the development of the criminal proceedings, b) there are phases of procedural inactivity during certain periods of time that cause an unjustified prolongation of the precautionary measures, c) in a context where there is no maximum legal limit for the extension of pretrial detention, and d) when a significant part of the minimum sentence foreseen for the crime for which a person is being prosecuted has been served in pretrial detention (half or three-quarters), it may be considered that these measures were prolonged beyond a reasonable time, as established in Article 7(5) of the American Convention.¹¹⁷

113 Case of Reyes Mantilla et al. v. Ecuador. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of August 28, 2024. Paras. 151 and 155.

114 Idem paras. 186 and 187.

115 Idem para. 178.

116 Idem para. 189.

117 Idem paras. 190, 192 and 194.

- **The right to an effective remedy to challenge detention**

The Court reiterated that Article 7(6) of the Convention has its own legal content, which consists of directly protecting personal or physical liberty through a judicial mandate directed at the corresponding authorities, so that the detainee may be brought before a judge in order to examine the legality of the detention and, if appropriate, order his release. Moreover, the right established in that article is not fulfilled solely by the formal existence of the remedies it regulates. Such remedies must be effective, since their purpose, according to Article 7(6), is to obtain a prompt decision “on the legality of the arrest or detention” and, if these are unlawful, to obtain, without delay, a release order. Furthermore, Article 7(6) of the Convention establishes that supervision of the deprivation of liberty must be judicial (“before a competent judge or court”). In this context, a habeas corpus remedy to challenge the legality of a detention that must be presented before an authority of the public administration does not constitute a simple and effective remedy to achieve this purpose. Consequently, a remedy of that nature violates Article 7(6) of the American Convention.¹¹⁸

| Articles 8 and 25. Judicial guarantees and judicial protection

- **Discriminatory treatment during investigations and criminal proceedings (Articles 8 and 25 in relation to Article 1(1))**

The Court reiterated its case law on the prohibition of discrimination due to race and the condition of poverty. In this regard, it noted how prejudices and stereotypes affect the objectivity of State officials in charge of investigating the complaints reported to them, and their perception in determining whether or not an act of violence has occurred, and in their assessment of the credibility of witnesses and of the victim himself.¹¹⁹

- **Military criminal jurisdiction and military retirees**

The Court reiterated that the application of military justice must be reserved strictly for military personnel on active service. In the specific case, it considered that a domestic rule extending the jurisdiction of military courts to civilians and retired military personnel was contrary to the American Convention. The Court determined that when retired military personnel do not perform specific defense and external security functions, their prosecution in the State’s military courts is not justified.¹²⁰

- **The right of defense**

The Court reiterated that the fact of appointing a public defender for the sole purpose of complying with a procedural formality would be tantamount to having no technical defense, for which reason it is imperative that the defense counsel act diligently in order to protect the due process rights of the accused and thus avoid infringement of his rights and a breach of the relationship of trust. In the specific case, the Court found that the process of questioning a person arrested for a crime without the presence of his technical defense, or the mere presence of a defense counsel during the statement of a defendant without having had any prior or subsequent contact and without taking action to defend his rights, does not meet the requirements of Articles 8(2)(d) and 8(2)(e) of the American Convention on Human Rights.¹²¹

118 Ibidem

119 Case of Leite de Souza et al. v. Brazil Preliminary objection, Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of July 4, 2024. Series C No. 531, para. 169.

120 Cf. Case of Poggioli Pérez v. Venezuela. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of April 29, 2024. Series C No. 523, paras. 202 to 205.

121 Cf. Case of Reyes Mantilla et al. v. Ecuador. Supra paras. 261 a 263.

• The right to information and effective access to consular assistance

The Court established once again that a foreign detainee, at the time of being deprived of his liberty and before making his first statement before an authority, must be notified of his right to establish contact with a consular official. From the standpoint of the rights of the detained person, there are three essential components that must be guaranteed by the State Party: (i) the right to be notified of their rights under the Vienna Convention; (ii) the right to effective access to communication with a consular official; and (iii) the right to assistance per se. In addition, the right of a foreign detainee to request the assistance of the consulate of his country has been considered as a component of the “minimum guarantees to provide foreigners with an opportunity to adequately prepare their defense.”¹²²

At the same time, in order to prevent arbitrary detentions, the Court reiterated the importance that the detained person be notified of their right to establish contact with a third party, such as a consular official, to inform him that he is under State custody, which must be done in conjunction with its obligations under Article 7(4) of the Convention. When the detained person is not a national of the State in whose custody he is being held, the notification of his right to receive consular assistance also becomes a fundamental guarantee of access to justice and allows for the effective exercise of the right of defense, since the consul may assist the detainee in various actions of defense, such as providing or hiring a lawyer, gathering evidence in the country of origin, verifying the conditions in which legal assistance is exercised and observing or monitoring the situation of detention¹²³.

Finally, as regards effective access to consular communication, the Vienna Convention establishes that detainees must be permitted to: 1) communicate freely with consular officials; and 2) receive visits from them.¹²⁴

• Right not to be compelled to testify against oneself

The Court reiterated that legal presumptions of criminal guilt are incompatible with the American Convention because, in principle, they are contrary to the presumption of innocence. By virtue of Article 8(2) of the Convention and the very foundations of criminal liability, the State has the burden of proving conclusively the guilt of the accused and, in the absence of full proof of criminal liability, the solution of acquittal must be imposed. Consequently, the onus probandi of the defendant's guilt falls on the State, which cannot be exonerated through the establishment of a legal presumption: the reliable demonstration of guilt is a *sine qua non* condition to impose the criminal sanction, by virtue of the nature of this type of sanctions, which are the most significant ones. Indeed, as this Court has held on previous occasions, the presumption of innocence means that the accused does not have to prove that he did not commit the crime of which he is accused, but rather that clear proof of responsibility is an indispensable requirement for imposing a criminal sanction, so that the burden of proof rests on the accuser and not on the accused.¹²⁵

• Right to honor and dignity and the presumption of innocence

The Court recalled that Article 8(5) of the American Convention establishes that “[t]he criminal proceedings shall be public, except insofar as may be necessary to protect the interests of justice” and that one of the main characteristics of the criminal proceeding during its substantiation is its public nature. This is an essential element of the criminal procedural systems of a democratic State and is guaranteed through an oral stage in which the accused may be in immediate contact with the judge and the evidence, and which facilitates access to the public. The public nature of the process has the function of proscribing the secret administration of justice, subjecting it to the scrutiny of the parties and the public, and is related to the need for transparency and impartiality of the decisions to be taken. It is also a means to instill trust in the courts of justice. Public

122 Idem, Paras. 266-267, and Case of Gattass Sahih v. Ecuador. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment November 27, 2024. Paras. 43,44 and 49.

123 Case Reyes Mantilla y otros v. Ecuador, *supra*, paras. 268 and Case Gattass Sahih v. Ecuador, *supra*. Paras. 58.

124 Case Reyes Mantilla and others v. Ecuador, *supra*, paras. 265 a 269.

125 Idem paras. 291 and 292.

disclosure refers specifically to access to the information about the proceedings by the parties and even third parties. In the specific case, the Court concluded that the publication of a press announcement does not give rise to the international responsibility of the State when it merely reports on an ongoing process and requests the cooperation of the public in locating the defendant who had not appeared before the authorities.¹²⁶

Nevertheless, in this case the Court indicated that, although it may be in the public interest to disclose information on investigations or judicial proceedings, the authorities must confirm in a reasonable- although not necessarily in an exhaustive manner- the facts upon which the publication of information is based. They must do so with even greater due diligence in specific cases, due to the broad scope and possible effects that this may have on certain sectors of the population, as well as to prevent citizens and other interested parties from receiving a manipulated version of certain facts. They should also bear in mind that since public officials are the guarantors of people's fundamental rights, their actions cannot disregard these rights. This duty of special care is even greater in situations of increased social conflict, alterations of public order or social or political polarization, precisely because of the risks they can imply for certain individuals or groups at a given moment.¹²⁷

Also, depending on the particular circumstances of the case, the publication, proclamation, or presentation of information by the authorities may potentially impair additional rights contained in the American Convention, other than the right to honor and dignity, such as the right to personal integrity or the right to the presumption of innocence.¹²⁸

• Presumption of innocence

The Court recalled that this refers both to a principle and to a rule of evidence or to a rule of treatment. In this regard, the Court has been consistent in pointing out that this right requires that the State does not informally condemn a person or issue an opinion before society, thereby contributing to form public opinion, which may eventually vitiate or contaminate a process, as long as the criminal responsibility of the person is not proven in accordance with the law. It is for this reason that the judicial authorities in charge of proceedings and other authorities must be "discreet and prudent when making public pronouncements about a criminal trial before the person has been tried and sentenced." Indeed, the fact that a person is referred to by State agents in the media as the author of a crime when he has not yet been legally processed or convicted, may, in some circumstances, constitute a violation of Article 8(2) of the Convention.¹²⁹

• Access to justice without discrimination based on race (Articles 5(1), 8(1), 24, 25(1) and 26)

The Court has established the obligation of enhanced due diligence in cases involving racial discrimination against Afro-descendant people. This entails specific obligations in the context of investigations and judicial proceedings, such as appropriate treatment of the complaint and the alleged victim, notification to other authorities, the collection and evaluation of the evidence, the obligation to ensure that decisions are not based on discriminatory stereotypes and the granting of adequate reparations. The Court also emphasized that, in contexts of structural discrimination against Afro-descendant people, the investigation, prosecution and punishment of such conduct has an impact on the victims in the specific case, on other victims and on society.

¹²⁶ Case of Poggioli Pérez v. Venezuela. Supra paras. 163 and 164.

¹²⁷ Idem para. 167.

¹²⁸ Idem para. 171.

¹²⁹ Idem para. 172.

The Court also held that in cases of conduct that is incompatible with the right to equality and is attributable to third parties, the administrative and/or judicial authorities must supervise the actions of companies in the context of their labor relations in line with inter-American and international standards. Moreover, it recognized that in the private sphere, especially in business activities, victims face barriers in the production of evidence due to asymmetries of information and power vis-à-vis the companies.

The Court emphasized that the motivation for discriminatory conduct based on race or color is not usually stated by the person engaging in it, so the available evidence is usually indirect or circumstantial. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the authorities involved in the investigation, in accordance with their duty of enhanced due diligence, to play an active role in creating a body of evidence on the facts of the case based on the collection of relevant evidence. On the other hand, judicial operators must take special account of the testimony of the alleged victim and other circumstantial evidence within the framework of enhanced due diligence during the investigation and trial stage.¹³⁰

• Prohibition of discrimination based on violence against women within the family

The Court referred to the phenomenon of violence against women within the family, emphasizing that there is currently full consensus that “human rights guarantees are not limited solely to the public sphere. They also apply to the private sphere, including the family, and require the State to act with due diligence in order to prevent, investigate and punish the violations committed in that sphere.”¹³¹ The Court held that, if the State does not take action against domestic violence it may be considered responsible for non-compliance with its obligation to prevent and investigate this type of violence without discrimination, and may be accused of complicity in the violation of rights produced in the private sphere.¹³² Accordingly, it held that gender-based violence against women committed within the family is a form of discrimination that may imply a violation of Articles 1(1) and 24 of the American Convention and is also incompatible with Article 6 of the Convention of Belem do Para.¹³³

The Court also considered that when a State does not protect women in cases of gender-based violence committed within the family, or does not investigate the facts with due diligence, it perpetuates discrimination.¹³⁴

• Right of access to information and to the truth

The Court has established that there must be a balance between the protection of the functions of the intelligence agencies and the right of access to information. Although this Court has accepted that States have the power to carry out intelligence operations, it has also identified possible tensions between human rights and the activities carried out by the intelligence services, which –under certain circumstances– are conducted in a confidential or secret manner to ensure the effective execution of their objectives. In cases of serious human rights violations, the State must arbitrate the appropriate means to provide information relevant to the clarification of the facts, even if such information is associated with the general interest of preserving national security.¹³⁵

130 Case of Dos Santos Nascimento and Ferreira Gomes v. Brazil, *supra* paras. 119–124.

131 Case of Carrión et al. v. Nicaragua. Merits, reparations and costs. Para. 70.

132 *Idem*, para. 70.

133 *Idem*, para. 71.

134 *Idem*, para. 72.

135 Case of Active Memory Civil Association v. Argentina. Merits, reparations and costs. *Supra* paras. 224, 226, 237 and 261.

- **The duty of enhanced due diligence in the investigation and clarification of women's deaths**

The Court reiterated that the initial phases of the investigation of a potentially unlawful death of a woman are crucial, since any failures that occur in the collection and preservation of physical evidence or autopsies can impede or hinder evidence on relevant aspects and have negative impacts on the possibility of clarifying the facts. The Court also held that, in the event of any doubt about the existence of “domestic violence,” the authorities must act with special diligence.¹³⁶

It also indicated that States have an obligation to adopt comprehensive measures to act with due diligence in cases of violence against women. This implies having a suitable legal framework of protection, prevention policies and practices that enable them to act effectively in response to complaints. The prevention strategy must be integral, i.e. it must prevent risk factors and at the same time strengthen the institutions so that they can provide an effective response to cases of violence against women. Likewise, the States should adopt preventive measures in specific cases in which it is clear that certain women and girls may be victims of violence.¹³⁷ Accordingly, the duty to investigate with due diligence is even greater when there are indications that the victim of a potentially unlawful death was living in a context of violence within the family.¹³⁸

- **Investigation with a gender perspective**

With regard to the duty of enhanced due diligence in these types of cases, the Court held that this implies investigating the matter from a gender perspective. An investigation with a gender perspective requires, first of all, that the authorities in charge identify both the conduct that caused the death, and the behavior that caused other harms or physical, psychological or sexual suffering to women.¹³⁹ Secondly, it requires them to investigate ex officio the possible discriminatory connotations of what has occurred, which involves identifying the context of the death, the disposal of the body, the antecedents of violence between the victim and the aggressor, the modus operandi, family and intimate relationships, as well as interpersonal, community, workplace, educational, or health relationships that link the victim and the aggressor, the situation of risk or vulnerability faced by the victim at the time of her death, and power imbalances between the victim and the aggressor.¹⁴⁰ Thirdly, an investigation of a potentially unlawful death of a woman, using a gender perspective, should consider possible hypotheses based on the preliminary findings that include reasons of gender as possible motives.¹⁴¹ The Court argued that this is especially important in cases of presumed suicides of women, because they “are a habitual way for the perpetrator to conceal a homicide, presenting the death of a woman as suicide or accidental death [and] may be used as an argument by those in charge of the criminal investigation to not investigate the case and file it away as suicide.”¹⁴²

The Court also held that in an investigation with a gender perspective, no value judgments should be made about the private life or attitudes of the women concerned, and that the criminal investigation should be carried out by officers trained in dealing with victims of discrimination and violence for gender-based reasons. They should also promote the participation of other potential victims, family members and survivors in the judicial process, given that these people often have valuable information about the victim, her relationships, the possible history of violence, and even evidence of the facts.¹⁴³

136 Case of Carrión et al. v. Nicaragua. Merits, reparations and costs. Supra para. 82 and 84.

137 Idem para. 85.

138 Idem para. 86.

139 Ibidem.

140 Idem para. 87.

141 Idem para. 88.

142 Ibidem.

143 Idem, para. 89.

- **Impact of negative gender stereotypes on the work of justice operators**

The Court recalled that gender stereotypes are preconceptions regarding the attributes, conduct, characteristics or roles that are or should be assumed by men and women, just because they are so. It also held that such stereotypes may be openly hostile or apparently benign. However, in any case, they are prejudicial, inasmuch as they contribute to perpetuate discrimination against women. To that extent, they may constitute a violation of Article 1(1) of the Convention, regarding the general obligation of the State to respect and guarantee, without discrimination, the rights contained in said treaty, and of Article 24, regarding equality before the law and the duty of States to guarantee material equality. With regard to the specific form of the investigations of complaints for alleged acts of gender-based violence against women, the Court recalled that the prejudices and negative gender stereotypes affect the objectivity of the State officials in charge of investigating them, and may influence the determination of the existence of an act of violence, its characterization as gender-based violence, or the assessment of the credibility of witnesses and of the victim herself.¹⁴⁴

- **Judicial guarantees, protection of the family and children, and judicial protection (Articles 8, 17 and 25)**

The Court reiterated that administrative and judicial procedures involving the protection of the rights of the child must be processed with diligence and exceptional speed, to prevent the prolongation of situations of uncertainty and to cause the least impact on the physical, psychological and emotional wellbeing of the child and his or her family. This, without prejudice to the fact that the process should be extended sufficiently to ensure that the child is adequately heard and that his or her best interests are guaranteed. In processes of this type, the passage of time can become a defining element of emotional ties and family relationships, as well as the main reason for not adopting decisions that imply changes in the child's situation.¹⁴⁵ In the specific case, the Court held that the legal actions undertaken by the Carrión González couple to protect their relationship with their grandson were not processed with the required diligence and celerity. On the contrary, the proceedings were prolonged for more than five years, which resulted in the total rupture of the family relationship and prevented the bond between grandparents and grandson from developing normally, which implied a violation of the right to the protection of the family.¹⁴⁶

- **Implications of the principle of legal certainty for the effective enforcement of court judgments (Articles 8(1) and 25(2)(c))**

The Court recalled that legal certainty is one of the principles that must govern the enforcement of judgments. In other words, there must be certainty regarding compliance with the judgment, as well as the manner and time in which the judicially ordered obligation will be complied with, in order to realize the recognized right. It emphasized that the guarantee of compliance with a judicial ruling, under Article 25(2)(c) of the American Convention, requires the State to implement, in the circumstances of the specific case, the appropriate measures for its execution, such as an effective allocation of resources and the specific programming of the enforcement of a judgment that has become *res judicata*.¹⁴⁷

- **Right to the presumption of innocence (Article 8(2))**

The Court reiterated that the presumption of innocence means that the accuser bears the burden of proving the hypothesis of the accusation and, in particular, the criminal liability of the accused. Thus, it is not up to the accused to prove his innocence or to provide evidence to that end; in any case, the possibility of offering rebuttal evidence is, in essence, a right of the defense -never a burden- to invalidate the prosecution's hypothesis.¹⁴⁸

144 Idem, paras. 92 and 93.

145 Idem, para. 130.

146 Idem, paras. 131 - 132.

147 Case of Yangali Iparraguirre v. Peru. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of March 11, 2024. Paras. 170, 172, 173, 176 and 179.

148 Case of Huilcamán Paillama et al. v. Chile. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of June 18, 2024. Para. 195.

The Court noted that the legal rule that reverses the burden of proving that the act did not occur, as provided for in the rule, placing the onus on the accused to convince the judge to the contrary, contravenes the right to the presumption of innocence. Furthermore, the rule that refers to the “prior conduct” of the accused so that the judge decides whether the legal presumption that operates against him is rebutted or not, in addition to exempting the accusing party from the burden of providing appropriate evidence to prove the accusation, does not provide objective parameters for the formation of the judicial conviction, is contrary to law and does not comply with the reasonableness required in the judicial function.¹⁴⁹

The Court also reiterated that legal presumptions of criminal guilt are incompatible with the American Convention, insofar as they are contrary to the presumption of innocence. By virtue of Article 8(2) of the Convention and the very foundations of criminal responsibility, the State has the burden of proving conclusively the guilt of the accused and, in the absence of full proof of criminal liability, an acquittal is required. Consequently, the onus probandi of the guilt of the accused falls on the State, which cannot be exonerated by the establishment of a legal presumption. Reliable proof of guilt is a *sine qua non* condition for imposing a criminal sanction, by virtue of the nature of these types of sanctions, which are the most significant. Indeed, as this Court has maintained on other occasions, the presumption of innocence implies that the defendant does not have to prove that he has not committed the crime of which he is accused; rather, it has held that the clear demonstration of liability is a prerequisite for the imposition of a criminal sanction and that the burden of proof rests on the prosecuting party and not on the accused.¹⁵⁰

- **Duty to state reasons for judicial decisions in light of the right to presumption of innocence (Articles 8(1) and 8(2))**

The Court has pointed out that, in addition to the general duty to explain the reasons for a ruling or decision issued as a means to demonstrate that the judicial action is not arbitrary, but is in accordance with the evidence of the proceedings and the system of formal sources of law, the guarantee of the right to the presumption of innocence requires, in turn, that the grounds for the conviction be based on rational and objective criteria that demonstrate that the initial state of innocence has been destroyed, since the American Convention protects the accused against the exercise of the punitive power of the State.¹⁵¹

The Court has held that the statement of reasons must show that the prosecution's evidence has been sufficient and beyond reasonable doubt to prove the criminal liability of the accused, and has been subject to a rational, objective and comprehensive assessment. All of this must be expressed in the decision (a requirement that the doctrine and domestic jurisprudence of some States have come to identify as “evidentiary grounds”). The justification must also show that, based on parameters of rationality, all the elements, both objective and subjective, of the criminal offense have been corroborated and that the accused person has participated in its consummation (requirement of “factual grounds”). Finally, the reasoning must justify an adequate selection, interpretation, application and normative integration, subsuming the proven fact in the legal precept that incorporates the criminal reproach to the conduct charged (requirement of “legal grounds”).¹⁵²

- **The right to appeal a conviction judgment is unrestricted (Article 8(2)(h))**

The Court has pointed out that Article 8(2)(h) does not establish any type of exception in its application, since its text clearly establishes “the right to appeal a judgment before a higher judge or court” and makes no distinction as regards the type of court that issued the decision to be appealed, nor does it exclude any person from this guarantee. Therefore, in the Court's opinion, this obligation applies to all proceedings and even to those related to “constitutional privileges.”¹⁵³

149 Case of Huilcamán Paillama et al. v. Chile. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of June 18, 2024. Para. 196.

150 Cf. Case of Reyes Mantilla et al. v. Ecuador. Supra, para. 279.

151 Case of Huilcamán Paillama et al. v. Chile. Supra para. 197.

152 Idem para. 198.

153 Cf. Case of Arboleda Gómez v. Colombia. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of June 3, 2024. Series C No. 525, para. 66.

- **Amparo as an effective judicial remedy**

The Court reiterated its constant case law establishing that remedies which, owing to the general conditions of the country or even the particular circumstances of a case, are illusory, cannot be considered effective. It also recalled that, in addition to the formal existence of remedies, these must address violations of rights recognized in the Convention, the Constitution or in the laws, and that the process must be aimed at protecting the rights recognized in the judicial ruling.¹⁵⁴

- **The State's duty to comply with judicial decisions granting an appeal**

The Court recalled that the State's responsibility does not end when the competent authorities issue a decision or a judgment: the State is also required to ensure effective means and mechanisms to implement the final decisions. This is because a judgment with the character of *res judicata* grants certainty regarding the right or dispute in the specific case and, therefore, has as one of its effects the obligatory nature and necessity of compliance. The contrary implies the denial of the right in question.¹⁵⁵ Accordingly, the Court reiterated that, in order for a judgment to be effective, its execution must be complete, perfect, integral and without delay. Furthermore, the enforcement of judgments must be governed by specific standards that make it possible to give effect to the principles of judicial protection, due process, legal certainty and the rule of law.¹⁵⁶

- **Principles of procedural economy, procedural promptness and fairness and legal certainty**

The Court held that the right to due process means that judicial proceedings must be governed by the principles of procedural economy, procedural promptness and fairness and legal certainty, among others. The principles of procedural economy and celerity require that proceedings be carried out in the shortest possible time, having regard to the complexity of the dispute, and are also related to the guarantee of reasonable time. For its part, the principle of procedural fairness requires that the proceedings or the legal mechanisms and remedies be used only for the purposes for which they were established, so that they are an instrument for the defense of rights and not a hindrance to their application.¹⁵⁷

At the same time, the Court recalled that, under the principle of legal certainty, in order to ensure the correct and functional administration of justice and the effective protection of individual rights, States can and should establish requirements and criteria for the admissibility of remedies of a judicial or any other nature. Such remedies must be available to the interested party and must effectively and reasonably resolve the issue raised, as well as eventually provide adequate reparation. This does not mean that, in all cases, the domestic organs and courts must decide on the merits of the matter brought before them without verifying the formal requirements of admissibility and eligibility.¹⁵⁸

- **Application of the statute of limitations to an action for reparation and the alleged violation of the rights of access to justice and to an effective judicial remedy**

The Court ruled on the possibility of suspending the statute of limitations in order to guarantee the rights to judicial guarantees and judicial protection. It held that the application to suspend the statute of limitations requires an analysis of the conditions of the holder of the right being claimed, in order to determine whether or not the person was in a position to exercise the action. This means that the statute of limitations must be suspended while the holder of the right is not in a position to exercise it, and must be resumed once these conditions are restored.¹⁵⁹

154 Case of Members of the Consolidated Workers Union of ECASA (SUTECASA) v. Peru. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment June 6, 2024. Para. 149.

155 *Idem* para. 159.

156 *Idem* para. 160.

157 *Idem* para. 166.

158 *Idem* para. 167.

159 Case of Galetovic Sapunar et al. v. Chile. Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of October 3, 2024. Para. 69.

Accordingly, the Court found that, although the statute of limitations is intended to enforce a series of judicial guarantees, it cannot be applied during the time in which there are no suitable or effective remedies, either because the plaintiff was in a state of defenselessness that made the exercise of the action unfeasible, or because he did not have or could not have had knowledge of the factual basis necessary to file the action. The contrary would imply disregarding the essence of the right to have access to the administration of justice and to an effective judicial remedy.¹⁶⁰

- **Administrative reparation programs**

The Court reiterated that reparation for a violation of a right protected by the Convention cannot be reduced to the payment of compensation in an administrative proceeding. While such amounts may be taken into account when determining the relevant reparations, administrative reparation programs or other regulatory measures or actions that coexist with judicial ones cannot obstruct the possibility for the alleged victims, in accordance with the rights to judicial guarantees and protection, to file judicial actions to claim reparations. This means that administrative and judicial remedies are complementary and not exclusive, and that administrative remedies cannot be considered a substitute for judicial proceedings or require the waiver of judicial remedies as a prerequisite for access to them.¹⁶¹

- **The situation of older persons in relation to access to justice**

The Court recalled that according to the Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People, in certain cases, “Aging can also constitute a cause of vulnerability [...] to exercise their rights before the justice system.” It also referred to the principles of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons, which indicate that in cases involving older persons, a reinforced criterion of celerity in judicial and administrative proceedings is required and that the State has a duty to ensure that older persons have diligent, prompt and effective access to justice.¹⁶²

- **Proportionality of penalties imposed for certain serious human rights violations**

The Court pointed out that although it is not its task to replace the national authorities in the establishment of penalties for offences under domestic law, an analysis of the effectiveness of criminal proceedings and access to justice may lead the Court, in cases of gross human rights violations, to analyze the proportionality between the response that the State attributes to unlawful conduct by a state agent and the legal right affected by the violation of human rights.

The Court stressed that States must use all available criminal remedies related to the protection of fundamental rights to prevent impunity for serious human rights violations, such as forced disappearances. It reiterated that an incorrect characterization of human rights violations at the domestic level may hinder the effective conduct of the criminal proceedings, thereby perpetuating impunity, and that the penalties imposed must be consistent with the seriousness of the human rights violation.

The Court also reiterated that the prosecution of unlawful conduct must be consistent with the duty of guarantee that it serves, and it is therefore necessary for States to avoid illusory measures that only appear to satisfy the formal requirements of justice. Thus, the rule of proportionality requires States to impose penalties that serve to prevent impunity, taking into account various factors such as the nature of the crime, and the participation and culpability of the accused.¹⁶³

¹⁶⁰ Idem para. 71.

¹⁶¹ Idem para. 86.

¹⁶² Case of Members of the Consolidated Workers Union of ECASA (SUTECASA) v. Peru. Supra para. 163, and Case of Galetovic Sapunar et al. v. Chile. Objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of October 3, 2024. Para. 83.

¹⁶³ Case of Vega González et al. v. Chile. Objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of March 12, 2024. Series C No. 519, paras. 249-253.

- **Limits to the right of defense and freedom of expression in judicial proceedings (Articles 8(1), 25 and 13)**

The Court determined a new scope of the right to defense and freedom of expression in the context of administrative judicial proceedings. It specifically pointed out that the right of defense, as a central component of due process, in addition to the technical defense conducted by a legal professional, includes the possibility for the appellant to express his views within any procedure for the exercise of his rights.¹⁶⁴ However, the Court warned that the right of the parties to express themselves within the framework of a proceeding cannot be such as to impede the proper functioning of the administration of justice, or be detrimental to the honor of the officials. Thus, expressions that may generate sufficient disruption to prevent the normal course of the jurisdictional process from being carried out are subject to sanctions. Sanctions imposed within the framework of a proceeding as a result of such expressions must be justified so that they do not limit the right of defense or the right to freedom of expression in an arbitrary manner.¹⁶⁵

- **Rights of indigenous or tribal peoples to judicial guarantees and collective property (Articles 8(1) and 21)**

The Court determined that indigenous or tribal peoples have the right to be heard in administrative proceedings in which their territorial rights are determined. This right is denied if the respective procedure involves, on behalf of the community, a person whose election for this purpose resulted from an electoral act influenced by undue State interference in the community's autonomy. The procedure thus followed does not adequately guarantee the right to community or collective property.¹⁶⁶

- **Right of indigenous and tribal peoples to judicial protection (Article 25)**

The Court recalled that the right to judicial protection requires that judicial bodies exercise their powers to channel the process in such a way that actions filed to protect conventional or fundamental rights are not frustrated by unproductive formal rigor.¹⁶⁷

Procedural systems must avoid denying access to justice based on meaningless formalities and it is the duty of judges to channel judicial procedures in such a way that formal rigor does not result in the sacrifice of justice and due process.¹⁶⁸

Article 13, 21, 23 and 26. Right to free, prior and informed consultation

The Court has considered that access to information is one of the main requirements of prior consultation. Access to information of public interest, under the control of the State, protects opportunities for participation while promoting the transparency of State activities and the accountability of officials involved in public administration. In this regard, the Court has established that access to information on activities and projects that could have an environmental impact and, in particular, access to information on the exploration and exploitation of natural resources in the territory of indigenous or tribal communities, is of obvious public interest.¹⁶⁹

The right of individuals to obtain information is complemented by a positive correlative obligation of the State to provide it, so that interested parties may have access to it, in order to know and evaluate it. This obligation

164 Cf. Case of Capriles v. Venezuela. Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of October 10, 2024. Series C No. 541, para. 178.

165 Idem para. 179.

166 Case of Rama and Kriol Peoples, Monkey Point Community and Black Creole Indigenous Community of Bluefields and their Members v. Nicaragua. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of April 1, 2024. Paras. 194 and 197.

167 Idem para. 319.

168 Idem paras. 353, 354 and 370.

169 Idem para. 237.

of active transparency imposes the duty to provide the necessary information so that people can exercise other rights. States should provide the maximum amount of information to the public on an informal basis, ensuring that it is complete, understandable, up to date, expressed in accessible language, and provided in a manner that is effective for different sectors of the population. This obligation is of paramount importance in relation to activities that may have a significant impact on indigenous or tribal peoples, which is evident in the case of large-scale projects that affect their territories or natural resources.¹⁷⁰

The Court has also understood that the States must take into account the features that differentiate members of indigenous or tribal peoples from the general population and that make up their cultural identity. Thus, access to information provided in the language of an indigenous or tribal people may be essential for them to be able to participate actively and in an informed manner in the prior consultation process; on the contrary, denying it may lead to the exclusion of members of the community concerned from effective opportunities for participation. In this regard, it should be recalled that language is one of the most important elements of a people's identity, insofar as it guarantees the expression, transmission and dissemination of its culture. According to Article 13 of the Convention, access to information in one's own language is an element that, depending on the case, may be essential to enable an effective process of participation, carried out in accordance with the customs and modes of organization of the peoples concerned, with respect for their cultural identity.¹⁷¹

Regarding the elements of free, prior and informed consultation, the Court held that in those cases where - having promoted consultation in good faith, with the aim of reaching an adequate, accessible and informed agreement - the indigenous community refuses to participate in the consultation process, it must be understood that they disagree with the activity that is the subject of the consultation and, therefore, the obligation to consult shall be considered exhausted. Moreover, States must ensure that the measures adopted are proportionate and respect the principle of equality and non-discrimination, also taking into account the nature of the measure and its impact on their territory and culture.¹⁷²

With regard to the "direct impact" of projects, the Court considered that the "impact" that indigenous peoples or communities may suffer as a result of extractive projects may include activities that take place exclusively outside of their territory, which may also have a direct impact on the rights of indigenous peoples. This is so because the right to prior consultation seeks to protect the rights of indigenous peoples from actions taken by the State or by private citizens, and not only in their territory, understood as a geographical area.¹⁷³

Regarding indigenous peoples in isolation, the Court established that the duty of prior consultation implies the obligation of the State, in relation to any project or decision that may affect indigenous peoples, to take into account their decision to remain in isolation, taking into consideration the precautionary principle and ensuring the proportionality of the measures and their impact on the life of the communities.¹⁷⁴

170 Case of Rama and Kriol Peoples, Monkey Point Community and Black Creole Indigenous Community of Bluefields and their Members v. Nicaragua. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of April 1, 2024. Para. 238.

171 *Idem* para. 239.

172 Cf. Case of the U'wa Indigenous Peoples and their Members v. Colombia, Preliminary objection, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of July 4, 2024. Series C No. 530, para. 191.

173 *Idem* para. 201.

174 Cf. Case of Indigenous Peoples Tagaeri and Taromenane v. Ecuador. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of September 4, 2024. Paras. 194.

Article 15. Right of assembly

- **Peaceful protest as an expression of the right of assembly (Article 15) as it intersects with freedom of thought and expression (Articles 13(1) and 13(2))**

The Court understands that the right to peaceful assembly without weapons is, in many cases, the natural vehicle for collective action by the people, insofar as it allows for the convergence of shared visions and interests, and the joint expression of opinions and proposals as well as demands and claims. This concept of the right of assembly is nourished by other rights, while at the same time serving as a mechanism for its exercise, as is the case with freedom of thought and expression and freedom of association, all of which are intrinsically related. Ultimately, the joint exercise of these rights may take different forms, including demonstrations and protests, which are protected as long as they are carried out peacefully, as expressly stated in Article 15 of the Convention.¹⁷⁵

The Court notes that the choice of the place and the manner of the protest falls within the scope of the protection of the right to assembly, inasmuch as it may determine the achievement of the objectives of the protest and its impact on the people to whom it is directed. In this sense, as in the case of demonstrations carried out in public spaces that may affect rights such as freedom of movement or transportation, the exercise of peaceful protest in a democratic system - in which pluralism and respect for the ideas, opinions and expressions of others, and of society in general and of those whose tranquility or legitimate interests may be disturbed - requires a degree of tolerance that allows for the mutual exercise of rights.¹⁷⁶

The Court considers that the measures to be taken in view of the impact that protests may cause, require an analysis of proportionality of the circumstances of each specific case, since not every reaction of the authorities is considered legitimate in this matter.¹⁷⁷

Articles 17 and 19. Protection of the Family and Rights of the Child

- **Impacts of forced disappearance on the protection of family and children's rights**

The Court has recognized that forced disappearance has a profound and differentiated impact on the victim's family members, especially on children, affecting their emotional, social and psychological development. The forced absence of a mother or father during childhood can generate feelings of emptiness, sadness and difficulties in the construction of identity, in addition to affecting the child's emotional well-being and academic performance. These consequences violate the right to protection of the family and of children, recognized in Articles 17 and 19 of the American Convention.¹⁷⁸

In this regard, the Court has emphasized that forced disappearance not only constitutes a serious violation of the rights of the disappeared person, but also has a permanent impact on his or her family. The lack of information on the victim's whereabouts and the uncertainty and emotional pain experienced by their children constitute a violation of their right to grow up in a protected family environment, imposing the obligation on States to adopt comprehensive reparation measures and to guarantee the non-repetition of these events.¹⁷⁹

175 Case of Huilcamán Paillama et al. v. Chile. Supra, para. 250.

176 Idem para. 263.

177 Idem para. 265.

178 Case of Cuéllar Sandoval et al. v. El Salvador. Supra paras. 110-111.

179 Idem paras. 110-111.

Article 19. Rights of the Child

• Purpose of the penalty of deprivation of liberty for juveniles

In addressing the purpose of the criminal penalties imposed on juveniles, the Court interpreted Articles 5(6) and 19 of the Convention together, in relation to Articles 37 and 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It emphasized that rehabilitation and reintegration should be the main purpose of deprivation of liberty. In the case of children and adolescents, States have the duty to create or use services to help them reintegrate into society and mitigate any prejudices that may exist against them.¹⁸⁰

Consequently, any punitive mechanism that de iure or de facto becomes solely retributive and does not take into account the socio-educational aspects is undesirable, considering that the ius puniendi with respect to children and adolescents is limited, based on the duty of special protection. “Likewise, according to this specific purpose of the deprivation of liberty, detention centers should be specially conceived and designed for persons of this age, offering an environment that differs from that of a prison as well as socio-educational opportunities that make it possible to achieve the objectives required by the international corpus iuris on the rights of the child.”¹⁸¹

• Juvenile criminal system

The Court indicated that the treatment of juvenile offenders must be carried out under a special regime that differs from that applicable to adults, always taking into account the best interests of the child as the primary consideration and bearing in mind the objective of social reintegration. This entails the obligation to have a specialized security and justice system in all phases of the proceedings and in the subsequent execution of penalties, with a special focus on gender, diversity and minorities. The Court also determined that such a regime must provide for punishment as an exceptional, limited and reviewable last resort, and must make alternative extrajudicial and socio-educational measures available to juveniles.¹⁸²

• Conditions of deprivation of liberty for juveniles

The Court considered that the conditions of detention of juveniles must take into account their vulnerability, especially those affected by intersectional inequalities. In particular, the only deprivation that these young people should face is restriction of their freedom of movement, and not of other rights, which they should enjoy in full. The Court indicated that States cannot allege budgetary reasons for not ensuring the minimum international standards in this regard. This includes facilities with sufficient ventilation and natural light, adequate conditions of hygiene and privacy, decent accommodations and, to the extent possible, cells with a single bed. Collective dormitories should be subject to regular and unobtrusive supervision. The Court considered that overcrowding constitutes an insurmountable obstacle to satisfy basic human needs and has a serious impact on the mental health of detained persons, as well as on their safety, education, health, work and recreation. It also determined that the units should be separated by age and gender, with sufficient staff specially trained to work with this population. Lastly, the Court indicated that being held ‘incommunicado’ or in solitary confinement should not be used as a punishment, since it may constitute cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or even torture. This type of measure should be used on a strictly exceptional basis and only when no alternative measures exist, and it should not last more than a few hours.¹⁸³

180 Case of Adolescents Interned in Detention and Provisional Internment Centers of the National Service for Minors (SENAME) v. Chile. Merits, reparations and costs, Judgment of November 20, 2024 Paras. 101 and 104.

181 Supra paras. 107, 108 and 147.

182 Idem parrs 88-92.

183 Idem paras. 94, 99, 145, 148, 150, 154, 155.

- **Right to recreation**

The Court has established that adolescents deprived of liberty also have a right to recreational and leisure activities. In this regard, they should have an allocated time for this purpose and should receive adequate education, recreational and physical activities. The Court added that art, leisure, sports activities and physical exercise are fundamental for the purpose of reintegration, which is the objective of deprivation of liberty. Accordingly, the Court noted that the minimum requirements for the measure of deprivation of liberty for juveniles may be found in the interpretation of Article 5(6) and 19 of the Convention, considering also Articles 11 and 14, as well as Article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.¹⁸⁴

| Article 21. Right to property

The Court has established that the right to communal property requires the States to delimit the areas occupied by indigenous communities and to which they have traditionally had access. In real terms, this implies declaring these areas “intangible” or untouchable in favor of these communities and establishing specific measures of protection in the adjacent zones with the aim of preventing accidental contacts. The Court recalled that, although there is a possibility of placing limits or restrictions on the exercise of the right to communal property, these must be established clearly in the legislation and must be designed to provide the highest level of protection to the rights of indigenous peoples or to address exceptional emergency situations and prevent potential impacts on the way of life of these communities.¹⁸⁵

| Article 23. Political rights

- **Electoral integrity (Articles 23, 24 and 13)**

The Court referred for the first time to the concept of electoral integrity as a guarantee derived from the American Convention. The rights contained in Articles 23, 24 and 13 of the American Convention call for an electoral system that enables the organization of periodic and genuine elections that guarantee the free expression of voters. This means that elections must be conducted in accordance with democratic principles, protecting the rights both of those who compete for public office and the voters.

The Court considered that the obligation to protect electoral integrity requires States to guarantee, at minimum, and in accordance with domestic law, the following: a) transparency throughout the electoral process, particularly in the financing of campaigns and during the phase of counting the votes to determine the results, as well as in the participation of witnesses, auditors and/or observers belonging to the political parties and/or civil society, and the presence of independent national and international observers; b) opportunities for those competing for public office to make their proposals known through the traditional and digital media, and for citizens to have access to information on electoral campaigns; c) prevent the abusive use of the State apparatus in favor of a particular candidate or political group, for example, through the participation of public servants in the exercise of their functions in acts of proselytism, of the use of public funds in the electoral process, or the coercion of voters; d) ensure the impartiality, independence and transparency of the bodies in charge of organizing elections at all stages of the electoral process, including during the stage of verification of the results and; e) provide appropriate and effective judicial or administrative remedies to address situations that undermine electoral integrity.¹⁸⁶

The Court, reiterating its case law, affirmed that when a person who participates in an electoral contest holds a position that allows him to make use of public resources or powers, such as the head of the Executive Branch, the States must adopt additional and stricter measures to prevent the undermining of electoral

184 Idem paras. 173-177.

185 Case of Indigenous Peoples Tagaeri and Taromenane v. Ecuador. Supra parrs 206-207.

186 Case of Capriles v. Venezuela. Supra Series C No. 541, para. 107.

integrity. Thus, the Court held that, bearing in mind the broad powers held by leaders of the Executive Branch, establishing controls over their actions, especially when they aspire to reelection, is essential to ensure the integrity of the electoral process and even the foundations of the democratic system.¹⁸⁷

- **Content of the principles of periodicity, authenticity, universality, freedom and equality in electoral processes**

The Court specified that in order to guarantee representative democracy, it is essential that: (i) elections are held at regular and foreseeable intervals, which should not be modified close to the elections; (ii) in terms of authenticity, electoral processes must be transparent in order to ensure legitimacy, which implies that they are subject to the concept of the rule of law and that the authorities act impartially; (iii) universality requires that in principle everyone should have the opportunity to vote and that there should be no restrictions other than those provided for in Article 23(2), namely on grounds of age, nationality, residence, language, education, civil or mental capacity, or conviction by a competent court in criminal proceedings, and that such restrictions must be regulated by law, not be discriminatory, be based on reasonable criteria, serve a useful and timely purpose that is necessary to satisfy an imperative public interest, and be proportionate to that objective; (iv) in terms of freedom, voters should not be coerced in any way and should be able to choose the option of their choice, and such preference should be expressed in a process where the authorities act neutrally and allow the free flow of ideas; and (v) in terms of equality, all votes should have the same value, with each voter having one vote and that vote being representative, and being able to elect authorities that have the same power of representation as others that are elected.¹⁸⁸

- **The relationship between collective bargaining and the right to participate in public affairs**

The Court recalled that the effective exercise of political rights constitutes an end in itself and, at the same time, is a fundamental means that democratic societies have to guarantee other human rights provided for in the Convention. Moreover, in accordance with Article 23 of the Convention, its holders, i.e., citizens, must not only enjoy rights, but also “opportunities.” The latter term implies the obligation of the State to guarantee through positive measures that every person who is formally entitled to political rights has the real opportunity to exercise them.¹⁸⁹

- **The right to participate in cultural life (Articles 23 and 26)**

The Court concluded that the right of indigenous peoples to participate in cultural life includes, among other manifestations, the right to maintain and strengthen their cultural relationship with their lands and territory when it has spiritual or religious significance that is an integral part of their cultural identity. In these circumstances, the protection of this aspect of the right to take part in cultural life requires States not to interfere with the indigenous people’s enjoyment of their cultural heritage, and to adopt measures to prevent third parties from hindering or nullifying such enjoyment. However, it specified that considerations regarding the value of this relationship in an indigenous community must be established in the specific case, but, once demonstrated, States must respect and guarantee the enjoyment of the spiritual or cultural relationship between the indigenous people and their territory, as part of the protection of their right to participate in cultural life.¹⁹⁰

The Court also referred to the obligations of immediate enforceability and progressive development that derive from this right, establishing that the former implies the duty of the State to guarantee that this right is exercised without discrimination and to adopt effective measures for its full realization. The second includes

187 *Idem Supra* Series C No. 541, para. 108.

188 *Case of Gadea Mantilla v. Nicaragua*. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of October 16, 2024. Para. 83.

189 *Case of Members of the Consolidated Workers Union of ECASA (SUTECASA) v. Peru*. *Supra* para. 204.

190 *Case of the U’wa Indigenous Peoples and their Members v. Colombia*, *Supra* para. 271.

both a specific and continuing obligation to move as expeditiously and effectively as possible towards the full realization of that right, to the maximum extent of its available resources, through legislation or other appropriate means, as well as an obligation of non-retrogression with respect to rights already achieved.¹⁹¹

Article 24. Equality before the Law

The Court established that the States are accountable for the failure to adopt specific measures to guarantee the exercise of rights preventing and/or eliminating situations of structural and racial discrimination against Afro-descendant people.¹⁹²

Article 26. Economic, social and cultural rights

• Right to education

For the first time, the Court established that the right to education is protected under Article 26 of the American Convention, in accordance with the provisions of Article 49 of the OAS Charter, which establishes the right to education. It is important to highlight the commitment of the States to “exert [...] the greatest efforts to ensure, [...] the effective exercise of the right to education on the following bases: a) “elementary education”: i.- is compulsory for children of school age; ii.- and “shall also be offered to all others who can benefit from it”; and iii.- “when provided by the State it shall be without charge; b) with respect to “middle-level education”: i.- “it shall be extended progressively to as much of the population as possible, with a view to social improvement; and ii.- it shall be diversified in such a way that it meets the development needs of each country without prejudice to providing a general education, and c) with respect to “higher education”, this is “open to all”, provided that “the corresponding regulatory or academic standards are met.”¹⁹³

• Right to education of juveniles deprived of liberty

The Court has explained that this right, with respect to children, arises from the interpretation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 26 of the American Convention and the Protocol of San Salvador. The right to education is also recognized in Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; as well as Article 26, which refers to the right to education, and Article 19 of the Convention, which establishes special measures for the protection of children. In this regard, children and adolescents who are deprived of their liberty and are of compulsory school age have the right to receive an education adapted to their needs and abilities, which should be provided, whenever possible, in schools outside the place of detention.¹⁹⁴

With regard to juveniles deprived of their liberty, States are required to offer formal education, vocational training and job training programs, especially taking into account the principles of protection of cultural diversity, gender equality and non-discrimination. It should be noted that the Court refers not only to formal or academic education, but also to non-formal education, depending on the interests of the children and adolescents.¹⁹⁵

191 Case of Quilombola Communities of Alcantara v. Brazil, Supra para. 237-238.

192 Idem para. 303-306.

193 Case of Adolescents Interned in Detention and Provisional Internment Centers of the National Service for Minors (SENAME) v. Chile. Supra para. 1, 168, 169.

194 Idem para. 160, 164.

195 Ibidem.

Finally, consideration must be given to the purpose of the deprivation of liberty of juveniles, which is rehabilitation and social reintegration. Thus, States have a particularly exacting duty to provide these young people with a quality education. This duty is not only imposed by the right to education per se, but also by the obligation derived from the purpose of the sanction under Articles 5(6) and 19 of the American Convention.¹⁹⁶

• Right to health of juveniles deprived of liberty

The Court has established that children and adolescents deprived of liberty must undergo a medical examination by medical professionals who have no links with the prison authorities, immediately or as soon as possible after their admission to the place of detention. The purpose of this is to detect any evidence of previous mistreatment and to verify any condition that requires medical, physical or psychiatric attention, as well as their suitability to be housed in the institution. Likewise, adolescent girls, as well as other women, should be examined by female staff upon entering a detention center, in order to verify any sexual abuse and other forms of violence, as well as to determine sexual and reproductive health needs.¹⁹⁷

Thus, children and adolescents have the right to receive adequate medical care, both preventive and corrective, for the duration of their detention. “This implies [...] the provision of the necessary vaccinations and medications free of charge, the implementation of measures to prevent and reduce infant mortality and keeping confidential records of their health data.”¹⁹⁸ To this end, juvenile detention centers must have adequate medical facilities and equipment according to the number of residents and their needs, in keeping with the best interests of the minors and considering the care and protection they require.¹⁹⁹

It should be noted that the Court considers that an adequate and comprehensive approach must also consider the mental health of the detained persons, taking into consideration the potential for psychological and cognitive development. Consequently, as a component of the right to health, the States are required to provide psychological and psychiatric care in detention, and to develop preventive and inclusion policies in relation to mental health problems and addictions.²⁰⁰

• The right to sanitation in relation to the right to water

The Court has established that the right to sanitation, in relation to the right to water, is also protected by Article 26 of the Convention, in accordance with Article 34(I) of the OAS Charter, which states that “urban conditions that offer the opportunity for a healthful, productive, and full life” are among the “basic objectives” to which the States “agree to devote their utmost efforts.” This right is related to other rights also contained in Article 26, such as the rights to housing, health and food, as well as the right to life. The UN General Assembly has pointed out that this right is closely related to human dignity in relation to the “right to an adequate standard of living.” Thus, the Court defines the right to sanitation as “[...] the right of everyone to have access, physically and economically, in all spheres of life, to sanitation that is healthy, hygienic, safe, socially and culturally acceptable, and that provides privacy and ensures dignity.”²⁰¹

Similarly, the Court cautions that girls and adolescents may be particularly exposed and affected by violations of their right to health when deprived of their liberty, and it is therefore good practice for States to observe the Bangkok Rules, numbers 6 to 18. In this regard, it is important to remember that adolescents deprived of their liberty must have adequate medical care, in terms of access to information and gynecological care. Following the Court's reasoning, pregnant adolescents or teenage mothers should receive appropriate medical care and support and, as far as possible, alternatives to deprivation of liberty should be considered.²⁰²

196 Idem paras. 169-171.

197 Idem para. 182.

198 Idem para. 183.

199 Ibidem.

200 Idem paras. 183-186.

201 Idem paras. 189-190.

202 Idem para. 187.

- **Right to sanitation with respect to juveniles deprived of liberty**

The Court established that, in certain contexts, especially in cases of detention, the lack of adequate sanitation facilities could rise to the level of inhuman treatment. Accordingly, juvenile detention centers must ensure the provision, at all times and for each person deprived of liberty, of clean and potable water. The Court noted that adolescents in this situation have the right to adequate sanitation facilities, understanding that “adequacy” encompasses both the quality of the water and the sanitation system and the accessibility of the facilities for persons with disabilities. It also stressed that States must ensure that the lack of water does not become an additional penalty to deprivation of liberty, which is prohibited by the Convention. Furthermore, the Court emphasized that lack of access to clean water and sanitation services disproportionately affects girls and adolescents, structurally impacting other rights that are restricted as a result of this situation. The lack of these services can increase the risk of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, and has a significant impact during the menstrual cycle, as access to clean water and soap is essential for personal hygiene. The absence of these conditions may expose them to health problems by resorting to unhygienic methods. States must therefore ensure compliance with the Bangkok Rules in this area.²⁰³

- **Right to collective bargaining**

The Court recalled the opinion expressed in its Advisory Opinion OC-27/21, in the sense that the right to collective bargaining constitutes an essential component of freedom of association, as it includes the necessary means for workers to be in a position to defend and promote their interests. Thus, in consideration of ILO Conventions 98 and 154, States must refrain from conduct that restricts trade unions from exercising their right to negotiate in an attempt to improve the living and working conditions of those they represent, which means that the authorities must refrain from interfering in the negotiation process.²⁰⁴

The Court also held that the States should adopt measures to encourage and promote among workers and employers the full development and use of voluntary negotiation procedures to regulate employment conditions through collective bargaining agreements. It also recalled that the right to collective bargaining, as an essential part of freedom of association, is composed of several elements, which include, at minimum: a) the principle of non-discrimination of the worker in the exercise of union activity, since the guarantee of equality is a prior element for a negotiation between employers and workers; b) no direct or indirect interference by employers in workers' unions at the stages of formation, operation and administration, since this can lead to imbalances in bargaining that are detrimental to the workers' objective of improving their living and working conditions through collective bargaining and other lawful means, and c) the progressive encouragement of voluntary negotiation processes between employers and workers to improve employment conditions through collective bargaining agreements.²⁰⁵

- **A human rights perspective in proceedings brought by workers for the protection of their rights**

The Court recalls that it is incumbent upon the domestic authorities, especially the courts of justice, to exercise an adequate and timely control of conventionality in order to ensure that, both in the tasks of selection, interpretation, application and inclusion of the corresponding regulations, as well as in the processing, determination, adjudication and resolution of proceedings brought by workers to claim the protection of their rights, regardless of whether the conflict corresponds to the field of labor relations in the public or private sector, the right of access to justice is effectively safeguarded. In this sense, it is essential to consider and attend to the specifics of labor matters and apply, as appropriate, the principles that inform the Labor Laws.²⁰⁶

203 Idem paras. 195-197.

204 Case of Members of the Consolidated Workers Union of ECASA (SUTECASA) v. Peru. Supra para. 199.

205 Idem para. 199.

206 Cf. Case of Peralta Armijos v. Ecuador. Preliminary objections, merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 15, 2024. Para. 151.

- **Full reparation for the impairment of job stability**

The Court reiterates that, in accordance with its case law, full reparation for the impairment of labor stability caused by an arbitrary dismissal from a job “requires not only the reinstatement of the victim, if possible, and the payment of the compensation due under domestic law, but also the payment of the remuneration that the worker has ceased to receive during the time was removed from the position he held, calculated up to the date on which the violation of his right was declared or, as the case may be, until his effective reinstatement in his job.”²⁰⁷

- **Right to free self-determination of indigenous and tribal peoples in their external dimension**

In the view of the Court, self-determination in its external dimension is projected when indigenous peoples, through their authorities or their forms of organization, both traditional and “recently created”, express and make known their opinion and position on issues that, although alien to their community, have an impact on them due to historical, political, economic, social or cultural factors. In other words, the right to self-determination guarantees that indigenous and tribal peoples can freely express their views and positions as a prerequisite for their participation in decision-making processes on matters that affect them.²⁰⁸

In relation to the above, the Court established that the right of assembly is fundamental in a democratic society and should not be interpreted restrictively. Social protest plays an essential role in citizen mobilization and in influencing the formulation of public policies, allowing the incorporation of a rights perspective into public debate and legislation. Likewise, the rights of assembly and free expression are intrinsically linked, given that the exercise of the first constitutes a manifestation of freedom of thought and expression. In the case of indigenous and tribal peoples, self-determination in its external dimension is projected through their forms of organization, guaranteeing their effective participation in decisions that affect them due to historical, political, economic, social or cultural factors.²⁰⁹

The Court emphasized that in many cases, the authorities, far from providing adequate mechanisms to resolve and respond to claims or demands, have criminalized social protest. In the circumstances of the specific case, this was understood as the inadequate and excessive, and even biased and discriminatory, application of criminal law to the actions of protest and expression of the demands and claims, undertaken in such a way that the legitimate exercise of rights protected and guaranteed by the American Convention was curtailed and criminally sanctioned. All this would have had an intimidating effect on the victims, with the result of limiting the exercise of their rights.²¹⁰

- **Rights of indigenous peoples in isolation**

The Court has also established that the right to self-determination encompasses the decision of indigenous peoples to maintain their isolation. The States must take into account the particularities of each community and guarantee the principle of no-contact and their choice to remain in isolation. In this sense, the Court evaluates the State's conduct in terms of whether the necessary precautions were taken to avoid contact and whether, by virtue of the duty to guarantee, measures were adopted to prevent third parties from violating their decision to live in isolation. Lastly, the Court noted that this does not imply abandoning the obligations to respect and guarantee all the rights of the Convention.²¹¹

- **Right to cultural identity**

The Court has emphasized that cultural identity protects the distinctive features that characterize a social group, without denying the historical, dynamic and evolving nature of culture. It also protects, among other

207 Idem para. 156.

208 Case of Huilcamán Paillama et al. v. Chile. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of June 18, 2024. Para. 255.

209 Case of the U'wa Indigenous Peoples and their Members v. Colombia, Supra paras. 228, 233.

210 Case of Huilcamán Paillama et al. v. Chile. Supra para. 260.

211 Case of Indigenous Peoples Tagaeri and Taromenane v. Ecuador. Supra parrs 187-189.

aspects, the possibility of following a way of life and participating in the development of the culture to which one belongs. Such participation includes the exercise of cultural practices, including those related to specific institutions, which may include, as the case may be, modes of organization and the election of authorities or representatives.²¹²

The right to participate in cultural life, which includes the right to cultural identity, protects the exercise of cultural practices, including those related to specific institutions, which may include, as appropriate, modes of organization and election of authorities or representatives.²¹³

The Court considers that the right to consultation of indigenous and tribal peoples is closely related to their right to self-determination, which has specific manifestations with respect to indigenous and tribal peoples, given their special link with their territory and the importance of respecting their rights to collective property and cultural identity. These rights must be guaranteed, particularly, in a pluralist, multicultural and democratic society. The above entails the obligation of the States to guarantee the participation of indigenous and tribal peoples in decisions on measures that may affect their rights, and in particular their right to communal property, according to their values, customs and forms of organization.²¹⁴

The Court has indicated that the guarantee of the right to cultural identity of indigenous and tribal communities, together with the guarantee of other rights (to collective property, access to information and participation), requires the States to recognize that these populations have a right to participate in decisions regarding measures that may affect their rights, in accordance with their values, customs and forms of organization. This includes rights related to land or territory. Therefore, because the close relationship that indigenous people have with their land must be recognized and understood as a fundamental pillar of their cultures, their spiritual life, their integrity and their economic system, it is also necessary to recognize that the right to cultural identity, contained in Article 26 of the Convention, implies the obligation to ensure prior, free and informed consultation.²¹⁵

• Right to adequate housing

The Court has ruled on the violation of the right to adequate housing based on Article 26 of the American Convention. It noted that this right is protected under said conventional provision, given that Article 34.k of the OAS Charter makes specific reference to this right. The Court also established that the content and scope of this right implies the right to live with security, peace and dignity, and that this requires the core elements of legal security of tenure, availability of services, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location and cultural adaptation.²¹⁶

In the context of this right, the Court referred to the United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement, emphasizing that these include the right to resettlement in “exceptional conditions,” including with “full justification.” The Court also stressed that development-based eviction schemes must provide fair compensation and sufficient alternative accommodation or restitution, as well as the minimum requirements to be met by the authorities in such cases.²¹⁷

212 Case of Huilcamán Paillama et al. v. Chile. *Supra* para. 253.

213 Case of Rama and Kriol Peoples, Monkey Point Community and Black Creole Indigenous Community of Bluefields and their Members v. Nicaragua. Para. 125.

214 *Idem* paras. 230 and 231.

215 *Idem* paras. 161-163 and 234.

216 Case of Quilombola Communities of Alcantara v. Brazil, *Supra* paras. 219-224.

217 *Idem* para. 226-229.

- **Relationship between freedom of association and freedom to join a trade union**

The Court held that there is a close relationship between freedom of association and freedom to join a trade union, since the former recognizes the right of individuals to form organizations and act collectively in pursuit of legitimate goals, on the basis of Article 16 of the American Convention, while the latter must be understood in relation to the specificity of the activities and the importance of the purpose pursued by the trade union's activities.²¹⁸

With respect to labor matters, the Court noted that freedom of association is a right with a collective and an individual dimension. In its collective dimension it protects the right to establish trade union organizations and implement their internal structure, together with activities and programs of action, without the interference of the public authorities to limit or obstruct the exercise of the respective right. In its individual dimension, it supposes that each person may determine without coercion whether or not he or she wishes to form part of the association. The State also has a duty to ensure that people can freely exercise trade union rights without fear of being subjected to violence, otherwise it could limit the capacity of these groups to organize themselves for the protection of their interests.²¹⁹

- **Right to a healthy environment**

The right to a healthy environment, notwithstanding its interdependence with other rights, is an autonomous right and the parameters used to assess whether or not it has been observed are necessarily equivalent to those corresponding to other rights that protect certain legal assets or rights, such as the rights to collective property or to prior, free and informed consultation.²²⁰

The Court has emphasized that compliance with environmental obligations and development policies, in the context of sustainable development, must take into account, where pertinent, Article 7 of Convention 169 (also known as the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention) which establishes the rights of indigenous or tribal peoples in relation to their participation in any development process that affects their lives, beliefs, institutions and spiritual wellbeing and the lands that they occupy or use in some way, and to control, to the extent possible, their own economic, social and cultural development. It also establishes a framework for cooperation between governments and indigenous peoples, whereby governments shall ensure that, where appropriate, studies are carried out, in cooperation with the peoples concerned, to assess the social, spiritual, cultural and environmental impact that planned development activities may have on these peoples.²²¹

The Court also held that members of indigenous and tribal peoples and communities need certain special measures to ensure the full exercise of their rights, in order to guarantee their physical and cultural survival. Although the consequences of environmental degradation affect everyone, the effects increase with respect to vulnerable groups, such as ethnic and racial minorities. In this sense, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities are in a particularly vulnerable situation because of the close relationship between their way of life and the environment in which they live, and are therefore exposed with greater intensity to environmental problems.²²²

The Court also analyzed the scope of the obligation to conduct environmental impact studies in relation to the duty to prevent environmental damage. Specifically, it held that environmental impact studies provide a safeguard with respect to possible socio-environmental impacts linked to a project or activity that is potentially dangerous to the environment. Thus, when it has been established that a particular project or activity poses a significant risk of environmental damage, it will be compulsory to require a social and environmental impact

218 Case of Members of the Consolidated Workers Union of ECASA (SUTECASA) v. Peru. Supra para. 201.

219 Idem para. 202.

220 Case of Rama and Kriol Peoples, Monkey Point Community and Black Creole Indigenous Community of Bluefields and their Members v. Nicaragua. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of April 1, 2024. Para. 434.

221 Idem para. 413.

222 Idem para. 422.

study.²²³ These studies should be conducted before the activity is implemented, by independent bodies under the supervision of the State, including an analysis of the accumulated impact, the actions of mitigation and the nature and magnitude of the project, with the participation of the interested parties and with respect for the traditions and culture of indigenous peoples. The Court also considered that, faced with a project or activity that could potentially cause significant damage to the environment, the States must assess the potential socio-environmental consequences in order to adopt the best measures of prevention.²²⁴

As a result of the above, members of indigenous and tribal peoples require certain special measures to ensure the full exercise of their rights, in order to guarantee their physical and cultural survival. The Court noted that the consequences of environmental degradation affect everybody. However, indigenous peoples require special attention given that they are exposed “with greater intensity” to environmental problems because of the close relationship between their way of life and the environment in which they live. Consequently, the States have enhanced obligations to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and the environment they inhabit.²²⁵

In relation to the special scope of the right to a healthy environment with respect to the rights of indigenous peoples, the Court emphasized that States must take into account the “triple planetary crisis” in the fulfilment of their obligations. The triple planetary crisis refers to the interconnection and combined effects of three global threats: the environmental pollution, biodiversity loss, and the climate crisis driven by the exploitation and use of fossil fuels and methane emissions. Finally, the Court emphasized that the triple planetary crisis is a complex and multifaceted challenge that requires an integrated and urgent response to ensure the sustainability of the planet and the wellbeing of its inhabitants.²²⁶

• Principle of environmental prevention

The principle of prevention has its origin in the due diligence that is reasonably required of a State within its jurisdiction. Thus, the obligation of prevention begins when the State has knowledge or should have knowledge of the existence of a serious risk that may produce significant environmental harm. The State has the obligation to require environmental impact studies from an early stage in the process of awarding the project, given that the obligation of prevention operates separately from the start of the main works of the proposed activity or project, or from the actual production of an environmentally harmful result, and even operates with respect to associated or accessory works that are related or contribute to the development of the main work. The aim is to determine the possible environmental impacts and, if they exist, to adopt measures to prevent them.²²⁷

The obligation of prevention is not limited to activities that are presumed to involve a significant environmental risk; it also extends to the adoption of appropriate measures to identify activities that involve such a risk. This obligation is of a permanent nature. For this reason, States must ensure that risk assessments are carried out to determine the extent and nature of the potential environmental impacts of an activity before granting any type of authorization for its implementation.²²⁸

223 Case of the U’wa Indigenous Peoples and their Members v. Colombia, *Supra* para. 300.

224 *Ibidem*.

225 *Idem* para. 303.

226 *Idem* para. 304.

227 Case of the Rama and Kriol Peoples, Monkey Point Community and Black Creole Indigenous Community of Bluefields and their Members v. Nicaragua. *Supra* para. 446.

228 *Idem* para. 422.

| The Convention Belém do Para. Article 7

The Court recalled that, according to Article 12 of the Convention of Belém do Para, it has jurisdiction to hear alleged violations of Article 7 of the that instrument. Accordingly, any violation of Article 7 of the Convention of Belém do Para that can be attributed under the rules of international law to an action or omission by any public authority, may be imputable to the State and result in its international responsibility. The Court also held that the States Parties must take necessary steps to enforce the Convention of Belém do Para and, in the event that a woman has been subjected to violence, ensure she has effective access to remedies to obtain measures of protection, ensure the punishment of those responsible and seek reparation for the harm caused.²²⁹

• Right to health and right to a life free of violence

The Court has reiterated that obstetric violence is a specific form of gender-based violence exercised during pregnancy, birth and postpartum when women seek access to health services. The Court considered that the States must ensure legal certainty and have protocols to address cases where the mother's health is at risk. The lack of such protocols may result in subjecting the victim to periods of waiting to be able to make decisions about her treatment and subordinating them to obtaining administrative or judicial authorizations. The Court considered that this practice leads to a dehumanized and gender-blind treatment of the patient at a time of particular vulnerability, such as the care of a pregnancy with high risk to life and health. All of the above constitutes obstetric violence.²³⁰

229 Case of Carrión et al. v. Nicaragua. Supra para. 75.

230 Case of Beatriz et al. v. El Salvador. Merits, reparations and costs. Judgment of November 22, 2024. Series C No. 549, Paras. 149.



CHAPTER 09

Financial Management



Income

The income of the Inter-American Court comes from four main sources:



The Regular Fund
of the OAS.



International
Cooperation projects.



Voluntary contributions
from Member States.



Other extraordinary
income.

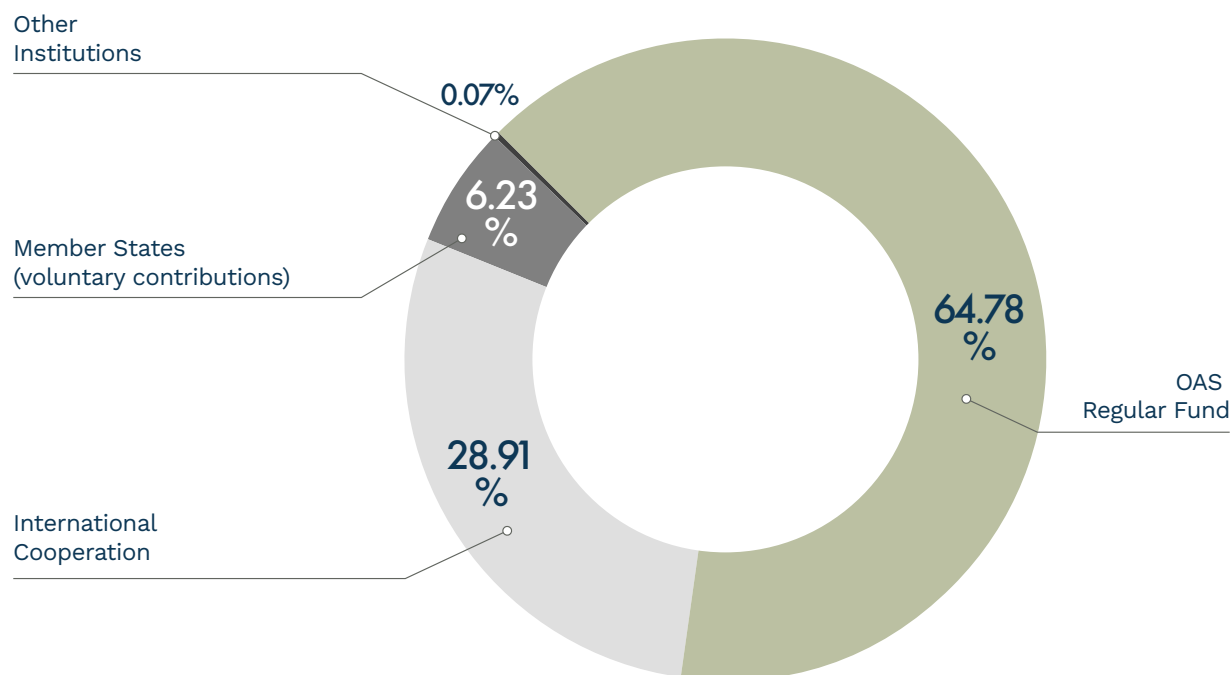
The total income received by the Court during the 2024 accounting period amounts to the sum of US\$8,297,460.73.

Of this total, US\$5,375,400.00 (64.78%) comes from the OAS Regular Fund²³¹. Additionally, US\$516,912.74 (6.23%) comes from voluntary contributions from Member States, US\$2,399,183.78 (28.91%) from International Cooperation Projects, and US\$5,964.21 (0.07%) from other extraordinary income.

²³¹ Of the funds allocated by the Assembly for the 2024 Budget Program, the Inter-American Court received the sum of through the General Secretariat of the OAS,ing to 100% of the approved amount.

2024 REVENUE (US\$)	
OAS REGULAR FUND	\$5,375,400.00
MEMBER STATES (Voluntary Contributions)	\$516,912.74
Republic of Costa Rica \$101,812.68	101,812.68
Republic of Peru	15,100.06
Republic of Mexico	400,000.00
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	\$2,399,183.78
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)	237,931.50
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	462,290.31
European Commission	414,038.06
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (COSUDE)	221,500.00
Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	70,419.00
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	760,439.88
Embassy of the Netherlands in Costa Rica	200,000.00
Embassy of France in Costa Rica	32,565.03
OTHER INSTITUTIONS	\$5,964.21
Costa Rican Bar Association	5,964.21
GRAND TOTAL	\$8,297,461.00

Income received | Year 2024



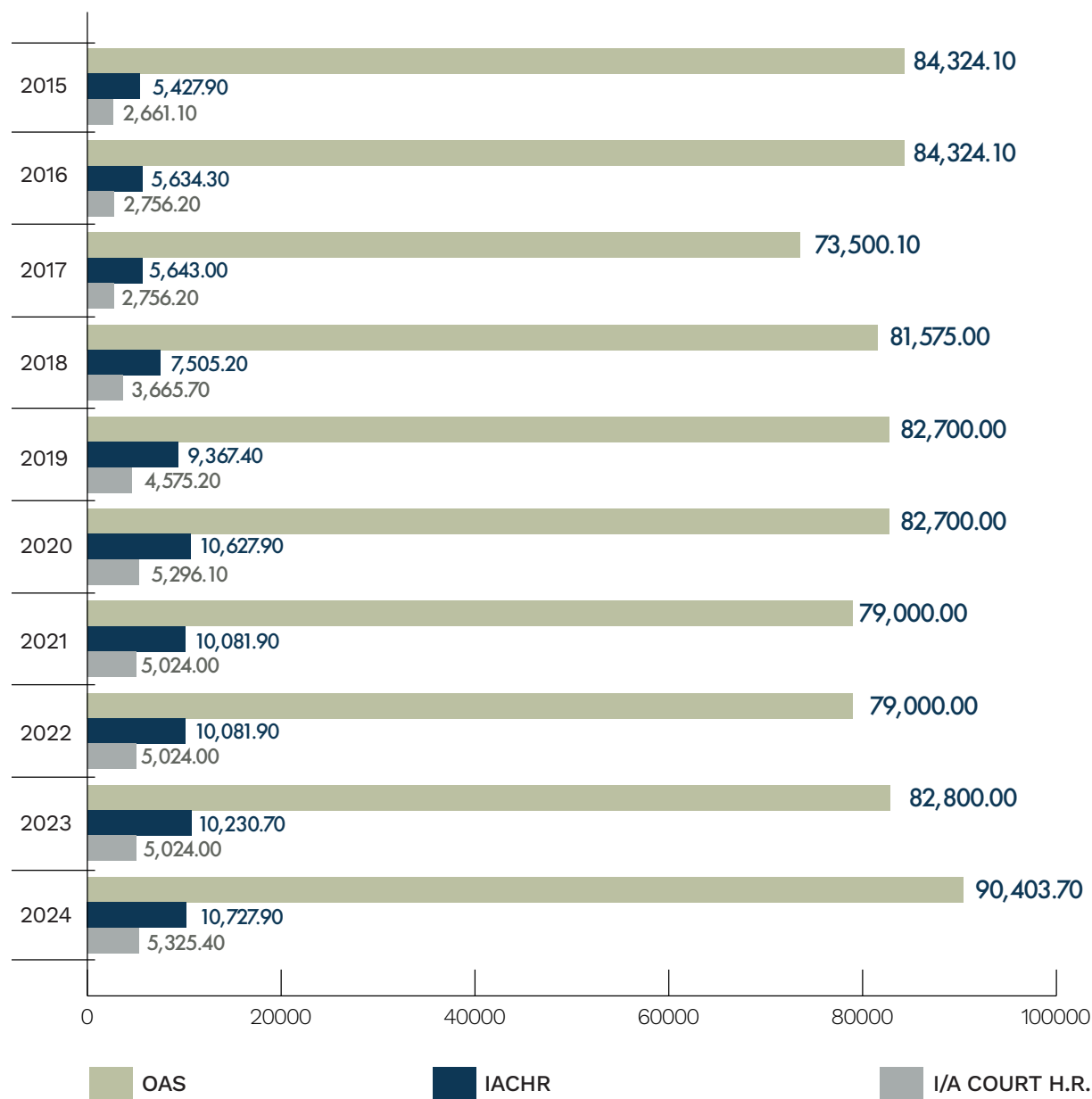
OAS Regular Fund Income

During the 53rd Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly held from June 21 to 23, 2023, the Program-Budget of the Organization of American States for the accounting period of 2024 was approved by Resolution No. AG/RES. 3011 (LIII-O/23). Said Program-Budget assigned the Court the sum of US\$5,325,4. In turn, US\$50,000 was assigned from the savings identified by the OAS General Secretariat during the fiscal period 2024, for a total received of US\$5,375,400.

The following table shows a historical comparison between the total budget of the OAS and the budget allocations granted to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights during the last ten years.

Comparative budget allocation by the OAS to the IACHR

2015 - 2024



Income from voluntary contributions by OAS member states

During 2024, the Inter-American Court received voluntary contributions from three OAS member states for the sum of US\$516,912.74, which represented 6.23% of the Court's total income, as detailed below:

MEMBER STATE	AMOUNT (US\$)
Republic of Costa Rica	101,812.68
Republic of Peru	15,100.06
Republic of Mexico	400,000.00
Total	\$516,912.74

Income from International Cooperation Projects

Income received from International Cooperation for 2024 amounted to US\$2,399,183.78, being 28.91% of the total income for that year, consisting of the following contributions:

- ▶ **Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID): US\$237,931.50**

“Strengthening access and efficiency of the jurisdictional activity of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights through mobile sessions and judicial proceedings in the States Parties” Project

This project was implemented between May 25, 2023, and May 25, 2024, with a budget of US\$212,980.

In March 2024, the Court requested to expand the project and a budget reprogramming to the cooperation partner. This request was approved by AECID by communication on May 10, 2024.

On April 15, 2024, the Court received, through the General Secretariat of the OAS, the final amount of US\$63,894.

In the final report of July 25, submitted to the OAS Department of Planning and Evaluation (DPMO) related to the progress of the project, interest amounting to US\$250.26 was reported. This amount was reimbursed to the OAS General Secretariat.

On October 18, a separate financial and internal control external audit report relating to this fund was issued.

“Strengthening access to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights through mobile sessions and judicial proceedings in the States Parties” Project

Approved in March 2024 with a budget of US\$248,625 and a duration of 12 months, to be implemented between September 4, 2024, and September 4, 2025.

On September 30, the Court received, through the General Secretariat of the OAS, the amount of US\$174,037.50 as an advance to commence activities, corresponding to 70% of the total project.

► **Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: US\$462,290.31**

“Strengthening the Jurisdictional and Communication Capacities of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, 2020–2024” Project

This project has funding of up to NOK 20,000,000.00, approximately equivalent to US\$1,995,740.00, with a duration of four years, from July 2020 to June 2024.

On July 16, the Court received the final project contribution for NOK 2,500,000, equivalent to US\$237,324.50.

On September 26, a separate external financial and internal control audit report was issued for this fund.

On November 29, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the I/A Court H.R. signed the project “Strengthening the Jurisdictional and Communications Capability of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Phase II”, for four years, from July 2024 to June 2028, with funding of up to NOK 20,000,000.00, equivalent to approximately US\$1,913,705.27.

On December 13, the initial contribution of NOK 2,500,000, equivalent to US\$224,965.81, was received for the project.

► **European Commission: US\$414,038.06**

“Improvement to the capabilities of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights phase II” Project

Since October 31, 2022, the Court has been funded in the amount of 1,000,000.00 euros, over a period of 24 months.

On April 29, the Court received the second project disbursement for the sum of 392,604 euros, the amount in dollars being US\$414,038.06.

On July 1, Addendum No. 1 to the Contract related to the project analyzed came into force, which aimed to reallocate applicable funds to reformulated activities.

► **Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) under the Regional International Law and Access to Justice in Latin America Program III (Dirajus III), financed by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ): US \$70, 419**

This institution has provided financial support to the Court since 2013. In this context, the Fourth Memorandum of Understanding for Joint Work was signed on November 24, 2023, within the framework of the Regional International Law and Access to Justice in Latin America IV (DIRAJus IV) Program. Its objective is to continue strengthening inter-American justice and regional jurisprudential dialogue with a specific focus on ESCR and access to justice. The commitment for GIZ’s contribution to the Court amounts to US\$ 200,000 distributed across 2023 up to 2025.

Within the framework of the Fourth Agreement, on April 16, 2024, the I/A Court H.R. and GIZ signed a financing contract to promote knowledge of the I/A Court H.R. by holding a session in Barbados. This contract was implemented for an amount of US\$ 50,419 with a closing date of May 31, 2024, allowing all the activities scheduled in that country to be carried out.

A second financing contract was signed in September 2024. Its objective was to promote knowledge of the Inter-American court's case law by preparing and updating Case Law Bulletins. The contract began on September 2, 2024, and will end on November 30, 2025. The financing contribution amounts to EUR 45,315.54 (equivalent to approximately US\$47,500). In November 2024, the Court received the first disbursement of US\$20,000.

Finally, on December 13, 2024, the first addendum to the memorandum of understanding of the same date was signed, which makes an additional financial contribution of US\$100,000 available to the I/A Court H.R., giving a total funding of US\$300,000.

► **Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation COSUDE: US\$221,500**

“Strengthening Governance and the Protection of Human Rights in Central America” Program

The third Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Swiss Cooperation On October 3, 2022 and by the Inter-American Court on October 4, 2022, for a collaboration between both institutions, called “Strengthening the protection of human rights and the rule of law through jurisprudential dialogue, optimization of capacities and compliance with the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, Phase III”. This project had a duration of 18 months (from October 1, 2022 to April 1, 2024) for a total amount of US\$700,000. On June 18, 2024, an amount of US\$120,0 was received.

The final narrative and financial reports for the project, with a cessation date of March 31, 2024, were presented to the cooperation partner on April 30, together with the external financial and internal control audit report, issued on April 29, 2024.

“Support to the Inter-American Court to establish a financial mechanism for institutional cooperation” Program

Signed and on May 29, 2024 by the IACHR, an agreement was signed by the Swiss Cooperation on May 28, 2024, and by the Inter-American Court on May 29, 2024, for the sum of US\$16,500 to implement the aforementioned project between June 1 and July 31, 2024.

“Strategic strengthening of the training courses and communication services of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights” Program

An agreement for the execution of the aforementioned project was signed by the Swiss Cooperation, on July 16, 2024, and by the Court on July 17, 2024. Its implementation runs for the period from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025, with funding of US\$100,000. The Court received the initial contribution of US\$85,000 on July 30.

► **Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency: US\$760,439.88**

“Institutional strengthening of the Inter American Court of Human Rights 2023 - 2025” program

In May 2023, the agreement was signed with the purpose of improving the human rights situation in the States Parties to the American Convention, by strengthening the institutional and jurisdictional activities of the Court. This agreement involved the financing of up to SEK 24,000,000.00, equivalent to an amount of US\$ 2,168,346.60, to be used in the period from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2025.

During the 2024 period, the Inter-American Court received two (2) disbursements equivalent to SEK 4,000,000.00 each, credited on June 5 and October 23, 2024, respectively, for US\$380,783.75 and US\$379,656.13²³².

On May 25, 2024, the Court issued a separate external financial and internal control audit report for this fund.

► **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of the Netherlands: US\$200,000.00**

“Institutional Strengthening of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights for the optimization of their training capabilities” Project

On October 30, 2023, an agreement was signed for the implementation of this project. Its execution involved receiving funding of US\$600,000.00 for 36 months (i.e., from November 1, 2023, to October 31, 2026). On November 13, 2024, the Court received the second disbursement for an amount of US\$200,000.

► **Embassy of France in Costa Rica: US\$32,565.03**

Proyecto “Institutional Strengthening of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to optimize its capabilities”

On July 3, 2024, an agreement for this project was signed, representing financing of 50,000 euros to be used over 18 months, expiring on December 31, 2025.

The initial project disbursement was received on July 10, 2024, for the sum of US\$27,021.18. The second disbursement was received on October 4, 2024, for the sum of US\$5,543.85.

Income from Other Institutions

► **Costa Rican Bar Association: US\$5,964.21**

On November 8, 2024, within the framework of the activities to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the commemoration of the installation of the Court, a financial contribution is received from the Costa Rican Bar Association in the amount of ₡3,000,000 (i.e., US\$5,964.21)

Technical cooperation

- A legal student from the University of Notre Dame joined a work team in the Court's legal area for a period of one year, beginning July 15, 2024.
- Additionally, three (3) legal students from the Law Schools of Harvard, Yale and Georgetown Universities remained on the Court's team until August and September 2024. One (1) fellow from Harvard university was hosted for a period of one year, beginning on July 1, 2024.

²³² Variation in the amounts is due to currency exchange rates.

| Regular Fund Budget approved for 2025

During the Fifty-Fifth Extraordinary Session of the OAS General Assembly, held in person on November 1, 2024, in Washington, DC, the 2025 budget for the Inter-American Court of Human Rights was approved for the amount of US\$5,573,500.00²³³.

| Audit of the Financial Statements

During the first quarter of 2025, an external audit of the financial statements of the Inter-American Court for fiscal year 2024, which covers all funds managed by the Court, will be conducted. The audit report for fiscal year 2024 will be issued in March 2025.

Furthermore, each international cooperation project is subject to an independent audit to ensure the most effective use of resources, and each of the reports is submitted to the corresponding cooperation agency in accordance with the contract signed for each project.

²³³ Organization of American States. General Assembly. (2024). Declarations and Resolutions (Extraordinary Periods). 'Program-Budget of the Organization for 2025' (Approved in the plenary session held on November 1, 2024, provisional version subject to review by the Style Commission). AG/RES. 1 (LV-E/24). Retrieved from <https://www.oas.org/es/council/AG/special/55SGA/resdec.asp>



CHAPTER

10

Mechanisms to promote access to inter-American justice:

Victims' Legal Assistance Fund and the Inter-American Defender



Victims' Legal Assistance Fund (FALV)

► Procedure

The Court's Rules for the Operation of the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund (hereinafter, "the Fund") were issued on February 4, 2010, and entered into force on June 1, 2010. The Fund's purpose is to facilitate access to the inter-American Human Rights System for those who do not have sufficient resources to bring their case before the Court.

Once the case has been put before the Court, any victim who does not have the necessary financial resources to cover the expenses arising from the proceedings may expressly request access to the Fund. In accordance with the Rules, any alleged victim who wishes to access said Fund must notify the Court in their brief with pleadings, motions and evidence. In addition, they must demonstrate to the Court, through sworn statement and other suitable means of evidence to satisfy the Court, that they lack sufficient financial resources to cover the costs of the litigation and indicate precisely which aspects of their participation require the use of resources from the Fund²³⁴. The President of the Court will be in charge of evaluating each application made, determining their admissibility and indicating, where appropriate, which aspects of the participation can be covered by the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund²³⁵.

The Court Secretariat is in charge of administering the Fund. Once the President decides on the admissibility of the request and the applicant has been notified, the Secretariat opens an expense file for the specific case, in which it documents each of the expenditures made in accordance with the parameters authorized by the President. Subsequently, the Secretariat informs the respondent State of the expenditures made from the Fund, so that it can submit its observations, if it so wishes, within the timeframe established for this purpose. As indicated above, at the time of delivering a judgment the Court will evaluate whether it is admissible to order the respondent State to reimburse the Fund for the expenditures incurred and will indicate the total amount owed.

► Donations to the Fund

It should be noted that this fund does not receive resources from the regular budget of the OAS. This has led the Court to seek voluntary contributions to ensure its existence and operation. To date, these funds come from cooperation projects, as well as from voluntary contributions from States.

- In 2024, a contribution of US\$44,977.07 was received from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- As of December 2024, cash contributions to the fund amount to a total of US\$566,040.29.

234 Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Court Rules of Procedure on the Functioning of the Victims Legal Assistance Fund, Article 2.

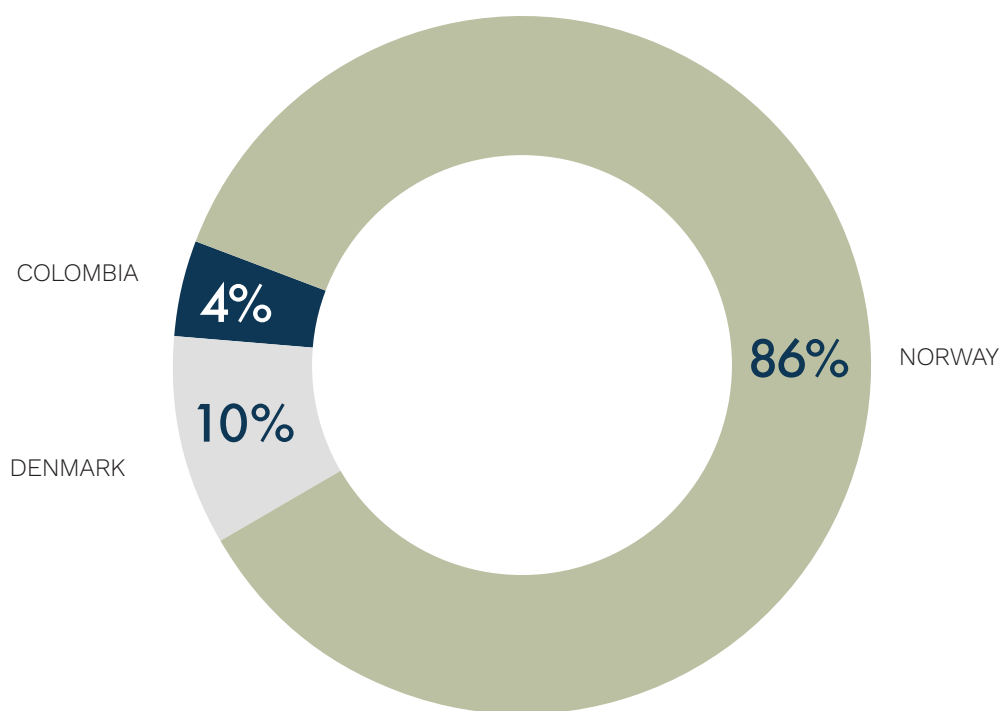
235 *Ibid.*, Article 3.

The list of donor countries as of december 2024, is as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND		
State	Year	Contribution in US\$
Norway	2010-2012	210,000.00
Colombia	2012	25,000.00
Norway	2013	30,363.94
Denmark	2013	5,661.75
Norway	2014	19,621.88
Denmark	2014	30,571.74
Norway	2015	15,532.50
Denmark	2015	18,838.97
Norway	2016	15,000.00
Norway	2017	24,616.07
Norway	2018	24,764.92
Norway	2019	24,539.80
Norway	2021	8,117.95
Norway	2022	42,983.24
Norway	2023	25,450.46
Norway	2024	44,977.07
SUB TOTAL		\$566,040.29

Contributions to FALV

at December 31st, 2024
Total amount: US\$566,040.29



► Application of the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund

Expenses approved in 2024

In 2024, the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights issued resolutions approving access to the Legal Assistance Fund for Victims in relation to the following cases:

CASE	DATE OF FALV FUND APPROVAL	ITEM
Hidalgo et al. v. Ecuador	19 April 2024	To cover the reasonable expenses incurred for the formalization and presentation of the (six) declarations before a public notary (affidavit).

CASE	DATE OF FALV FUND APPROVAL	ITEM
Collen Leite et al. v. Brazil	29 April 2024	To cover reasonable travel and accommodation expenses necessary for the alleged victim and an expert witness who will appear at the public hearing, as well as for the formalization and submission of affidavit statements from two alleged victims, as well as expenses arising from the possible accompaniment of the alleged victim to the hearing by his or her personal psychologist, in the event that he or she is called to testify in such a manner.
Carrión et al. v. Nicaragua	14 May 2024	To cover the reasonable travel and necessary accommodation expenses of two alleged victims, as well as the reasonable expenses of formalizing and sending five statements made by affidavit.
Ascencio Rosario et al. v. México	28 November 2024	To cover the reasonable travel and accommodation expenses of the alleged victim, as well as the reasonable expenses of formalizing and sending the affidavits of seven declarants. Additionally, to take the necessary steps to arrange for simultaneous interpretation of the public hearing in Nahuatl and that the reasonable expenses required may be covered by the FALV, together with those related to simultaneous interpretation in Nahuatl.
Lalinde et al. v. Colombia	11 December 2024	To cover reasonable travel and accommodation expenses of the alleged victim and the expert who will appear at the public hearing, as well as reasonable expenses for formalizing and sending the affidavit of the remaining statement.
Rodríguez Pighi et al. v. Perú	16 December 2024	To cover the travel and necessary stay of two alleged victims, as well as the reasonable expenses of formalizing and sending the affidavit of a statement before a notary public.
García Romero et al. v. Ecuador	17 December 2024	To cover the travel and accommodation expenses of the two declarants summoned to testify at the public hearing, as well as the reasonable expenses of formalizing and sending a statement by affidavit.

CASE	DATE OF FALV FUND APPROVAL	ITEM
Caso Zapata v. Colombia	18 December 2024	To cover the reasonable travel and accommodation expenses of a witness and an expert witness who will appear at the public hearing, as well as the reasonable expenses of formalizing and sending the affidavits of the statements of three alleged victims, and two other deponents proposed by the representatives.
Caso Chirinos Salamanca et al. v. Venezuela	18 December 2024	To cover reasonable travel and accommodation expenses necessary for up to three representatives of the alleged victims to appear at the public hearing, as well as reasonable expenses for formalizing and sending two statements made by affidavit.
Hernández Norambuena v. Brazil	18 December 2024	In order to cover the reasonable travel and accommodation expenses necessary for the witness who will appear at the public hearing, the reasonable expenses of formalizing and sending the affidavits of six statements before a notary public will also be covered.

FALV expenses in 2024

During the 2024 period, the Secretariat of the Inter-American Court made payments to alleged victims, expert and other witnesses, and representatives, covering the expense amounts for the preparation of affidavits and reimbursement of various expenses in 4 cases. The details of these disbursements are shown in the following table:

VICTIMS' LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND		
DISBURSEMENTS IN 2024		
No.	CASES	AMOUNT (US\$)
VICTIMS' LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND		
1	Carrión et al. v. Nicaragua	2,538.36
2	Collen Leite et al. v. Brazil	6,033.35
3	Hidalgo et al. v. Ecuador	284.37
4	Reyes Mantilla et al. v. Ecuador	1,303.86
TOTAL		\$10,159.94
FINANCIAL EXPENSES		
	Financial Expenses (Audit and exchange difference)	1,569.02
TOTAL		\$1,569.02
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR 2024		US\$11,728.96

Approved expenses and respective reimbursements from 2010 to 2024

From 2010 to 2024, the Court's Victims' Legal Assistance Fund has been accessed in 126 cases. As established in the Rules of Operation, States are obliged to reimburse the Fund for the resources used, when the Court so orders through the corresponding judgment or relevant order.

A report on the Fund's movements, in relation to these 126 cases, is detailed in the following tables.

- In 93 of the cases, the respective States have complied and **reimbursed the Fund.**
- In 3 cases, the Court did not order the State to reimburse the Fund by the State as it was not found internationally responsible in the judgment.
- In 30 cases, reimbursement to the Fund is still pending. However, in 8 of these 30 cases their deadline has not expired, in 2 cases a judgment or order requiring reimbursement by the State has not yet been issued and 1 corresponds to an ex officio case requested by this Court.

The following table shows details of the 30 cases in which reimbursement to the Fund by the States remains pending:

VICTIMS LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND DISBURSEMENTS, BY CASE, PENDING REIMBURSEMENT BY THE STATE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024				
No.	NUMBER BY STATE	CASE	AMOUNT (US\$)	DATE ON WHICH PAYMENT WAS ORDERED
ARGENTINA				
1	1	Gorigoitia v. Argentina	987.36	02 September 2019
2	2	Torres Millacura et al. v. Argentina (Hearing on Monitoring Compliance)	6,094.88	21 November 2023
3	3	López et al. v. Argentina (Hearing on Monitoring Compliance)	1,128.40	04 September 2023
TOTAL			\$8,210.64	

VICTIMS LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND DISBURSEMENTS, BY CASE, PENDING REIMBURSEMENT BY THE STATE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024				
No.	NUMBER BY STATE	CASE	AMOUNT (US\$)	DATE ON WHICH PAYMENT WAS ORDERED
BRAZIL				
4	1	* Leite de Souza et al. v Brazil	3,684.46	4 de julio de 2024
5	2	Collen Leite et al. v. Brazil	6,033.35	The order determining the requirement for reimbursement has not been issued
		TOTAL	\$9,843.37	
COLOMBIA				
6	1	Matter of the Paz de San José de Apartadó Community Regarding Colombia	1,116.46	The order determining the requirement for reimbursement has not been issued
7	2	Members and Activists of the Patriotic Union v. Colombia	671.55	27 July 2022
8	3	* U'wa Indigenous People and their members v. Colombia	4,063.75	04 July 2024
		TOTAL	\$5,851.76	
ECUADOR				
9	1	Viteri Ungaretti et al. v. Ecuador	4,312.54	27 November 2023
10	2	* Hidalgo et al. v. Ecuador	313.33	28 August 2024
11	3	* Reyes Mantilla et al. v. Ecuador	1303.86	28 August 2024
		TOTAL	\$5929.73	

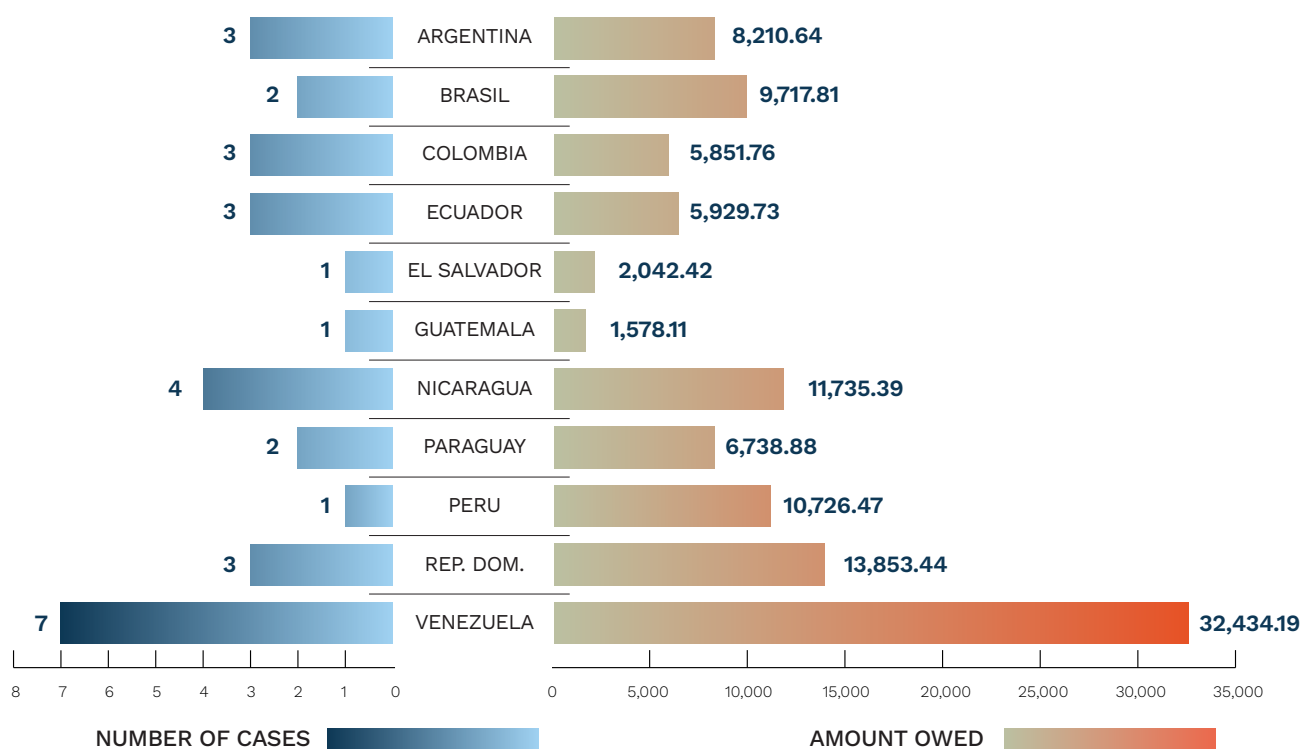
VICTIMS LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND DISBURSEMENTS, BY CASE, PENDING REIMBURSEMENT BY THE STATE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024				
No.	NUMBER BY STATE	CASE	AMOUNT (US\$)	DATE ON WHICH PAYMENT WAS ORDERED
EL SALVADOR				
12	1	* Beatriz et al. v. El Salvador	2042.42	22 November 2024
		TOTAL	\$2,042.42	
GUATEMALA				
13	1	Masacres de la Aldea de los Josefinos Vs. Guatemala	1,578.11	03 November 2021
		TOTAL	\$1,578.11	
NICARAGUA				
14	1	Acosta y Otros Vs. Nicaragua	2,722.99	25 March 2017
15	2	Roche Azaña y Otros Vs. Nicaragua	3,188.10	03 June 2020
16	3	*Pueblos Rama y Kriol, Comunidad de Monkey Point y Comunidad Negra Creole Indígena de Bluefields y sus miembros Vs. Nicaragua	3,285.94	1 April 2024
17	4	*Carrión y otros Vs. Nicaragua	2,538.36	25 november 2024
		TOTAL	\$11,735.39	

VICTIMS LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND DISBURSEMENTS, BY CASE, PENDING REIMBURSEMENT BY THE STATE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024				
No.	NUMBER BY STATE	CASE	AMOUNT (US\$)	DATE ON WHICH PAYMENT WAS ORDERED
PARAGUAY				
18	1	Noguera et al. v. Paraguay	1,994.88	09 March 2020
19	2	Córdoba v. Paraguay	4,744.00	05 September 2023
		TOTAL	\$6,738.88	
PERU				
20	1	*Members of the Sindicato Único de Trabajadores de ECASA (SUTECASA) v. Peru	10,726.47	6 June 2024
		TOTAL	\$10,726.47	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC				
21	1	Gonzáles Medina and family v. Dominican Republic	2,219.48	27 February 2012
22	2	Nadege Dorzema et al v. Dominican Republic	5,972.21	24 October 2012
23	3	Tide Méndez et al. v. Dominican Republic	5,661.75	28 August 2014
		TOTAL	\$13,853.44	

VICTIMS LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND DISBURSEMENTS, BY CASE, PENDING REIMBURSEMENT BY THE STATE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024				
No.	NUMBER BY STATE	CASE	AMOUNT (US\$)	DATE ON WHICH PAYMENT WAS ORDERED
VENEZUELA				
24	1	Ortiz Hernández et al. v. Vezuela	11,604.03	22 August 2017
25	2	López Soto et al. v. Venezuela	7,310.33	26 September 2018
26	3	Álvarez Ramos v. Venezuela	4,805.40	30 August 2019
27	4	Díaz Loreto et al. v. Venezuela	3,476.97	19 November 2019
28	5	Guerrero Molina et al. v. Venezuela	64.56	03 June 2021
29	6	González et al. v. Venezuela	650.00	20 September 2021
30	7	Rodríguez Pacheco et al. v. Venezuela	4,522.90	01 September 2023
		TOTAL	\$32,434.19	
		TOTAL AMOUNT	\$108,818. 84	
* Corresponds to cases that are within the deadline for reimbursement, granted to each country in the judgment.				

Outstanding reimbursements to the victims' fund

USDollars
at December 31st, 2024



Finally, the following table provides details of the disbursements that States are not obliged to reimburse to the Fund according to the respective Judgments delivered by the Court:

VICTIMS' LEGAL ASSISTANCE FUND EXPENSES THAT DO NOT HAVE TO BE REIMBURSED TO THE FUND

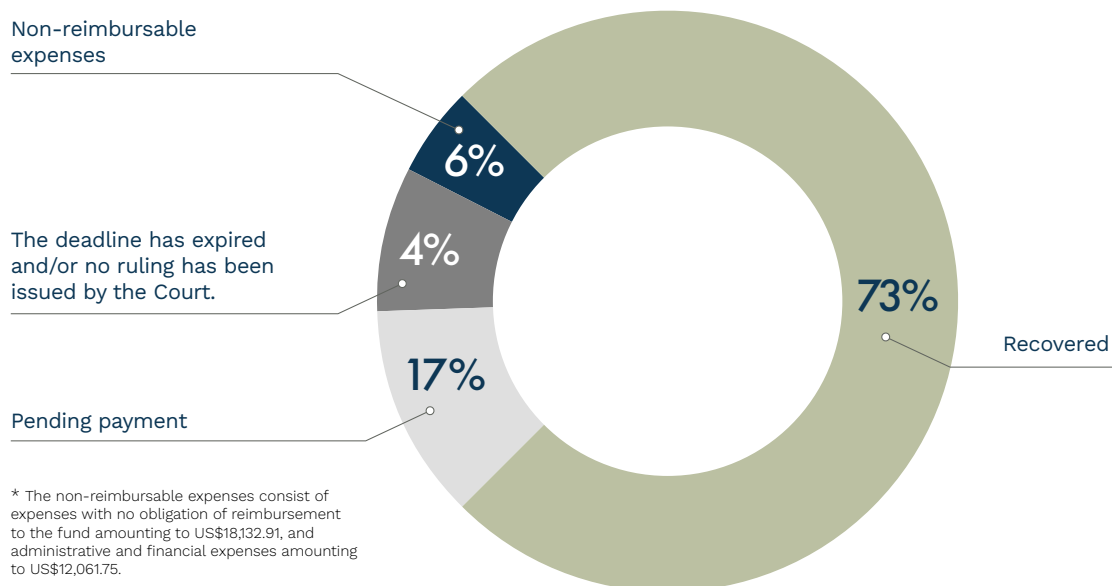
CASE	CASE	REIMBURSEMENT (US\$)	DESCRIPTION
1	Torres et al. v. Argentina	2,214.03	Item that does not have to be reimbursed
2	Castillo González et al. v. Venezuela	2,956.95	Case not required to reimburse the Fund
3	The Miguel Castro Castro Prison v. Perú	1,445.15	Item that does not have to be reimbursed
4	Arrom Suhurt et al. v. Paraguay	1,360.25	Case not required to reimburse the Fund
5	Cajahuanca Vásquez v. Peru	3,563.51	Case with no obligation of reimbursement to the fund
6	Viteri Ungaretti et al. v. Ecuador	571.98	Item that does not have to be reimbursed

CASE	CASE	REIMBURSEMENT (US\$)	DESCRIPTION
7	Córdoba v. Paraguay	1,840.83	Item that does not have to be reimbursed
8	González et al. v. Venezuela	25.00	Item that does not have to be reimbursed
9	Dos Santos Nascimento et al. v. Brazil	3,810.02	Requested ex officio by the I/ACHR
10	Fornerón and Daughter v. Argentina	85.00	Item that does not have to be reimbursed
11	Canales Huapaya et al. v. Peru	134.45	Item that does not have to be reimbursed
12	Pollo Rivera et al. v. Peru	125.74	Item that does not have to be reimbursed
TOTAL EXPENSES \$18,132.91			

The following table presents the current situation of the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund, as shown by the preceding tables, according to their headings, namely: Reimbursements made to the Fund accumulated at December 31, 2024; Disbursements, by case, pending reimbursement by each State at December 31, 2024, and Disbursements where the State is not required to reimburse the Fund.

Victims' Legal Assistance Fund Current Situation

at December 31st, 2024
Total expenses US\$520,576.96



During 2022, a deposit of US\$30,000.00 was received from the State of Ecuador corresponding to unclaimed compensation by three victims, pursuant to paragraph 253 of the judgment of September 1, 2016, in the case of Herrera Espinoza et al. v Ecuador.

The Statement of Income and Expenses as of December 31, 2024, is as shown below:

Victims' Legal Assistance Fund
Stratement of Income and Expenses

January 01, 2010 to December 31, 2024
 (In US\$)

INCOME

Contributions to the Fund:	566,040.29
Reimbursements by States:	381,563.54
Interest paid on arrears:	36,650.52
Income from differences in exchange:	567.56
Interest on bank accounts:	15,980.72
*Payment to the fund:	30,000.00

TOTAL INCOME: \$ 1,030,802.63

EXPENSES

Disbursements to beneficiaries of the fund:	490, 382.30
Non-reimbursable expenses:	18,132.91
Financial and administrative expenses: (Audit, banking commission and exchange differential)	12,061.75

TOTAL EXPENSES: \$ (520,576.96)

POSITIVE BALANCE TO DATE: \$ 510,225.67

* Compensation not claimed by three victims, pursuant to paragraph 253 of the Judgment of September 01, 2016, in relation to the Case of Herrera Espinoza et al. v. Ecuador.

Audit of Accounts

The financial statements of the Victims Legal Assistance Fund have been audited by the firm Venegas y Colegiados, Authorized Public Accountants, members of Nexia International. In this regard, the audited financial statements for the fiscal periods ending in December 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 have been favorably approved indicating that, in all important aspects, they present, income and available funds, in accordance with generally accepted accounting and auditing principles. During the first half of 2025, an external audit will be carried out on the financial statements of this fund for 2024.

Inter-American Public Defender

The Court's Rules of Procedure, in force since January 1, 2010, introduced the concept of the Inter-American Public Defender. The aim of this mechanism is to guarantee access to inter-American justice by granting free legal assistance to alleged victims who lack financial resources or legal representation before the Court.

In order to implement the concept of the Inter-American Public Defender, in 2009 the Court signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Inter-American Association of Public Defenders (hereinafter, "AIDEF")²³⁶, which entered into force on January 1, 2010. Under the agreement, in cases in which the alleged victims lack financial resources and/or legal representation before the Court, the AIDEF will appoint an inter-American public defender belonging to the Association to take on their legal representation and defense throughout the entire proceedings. To this end, when an alleged victim does not have legal representation in a case and expresses his or her willingness to be represented by an Inter-American Public Defender, the Court will notify the General Coordinator of the Association, so that within a period of 10 days he or she may appoint the defender who will legally represent and defend the alleged victim. In addition, the Court will notify the AIDEF member designated as inter-American public defender, of the documentation relating to the submission of the case before the Court so that, from then on, he or she may assume the legal representation of the alleged victim before the Court throughout the entire proceedings.

As mentioned above, legal representation before the Inter-American Court by the person designated by the AIDEF is provided free of charge and only the expenses incurred by the defense will be covered. The Inter-American Court will contribute by paying, to the extent possible, the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by the designated inter-American public defender through the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund. In addition, on June 7, 2013, the new "Unified Rules of Procedure for the actions of the AIDEF before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights" were approved by the AIDEF Board of Directors.

²³⁶ AIDEF is an organization composed of state institutions and associations of public defenders, whose objectives include, among others, providing the necessary assistance and representation to individuals and ensuring the rights of defendants to allow comprehensive defense and access to Justice, with due quality and excellence

To date, the AIDEF has provided legal assistance through this mechanism to a total of 38 cases:

1. Furlan and Family v. Argentina;
2. Mohamed v. Argentina;
3. Argüelles et al. v Argentina;
4. Jenkins v. Argentina
5. López et al. v. Argentina
6. Boleso v. Argentina
7. Family Pacheco Tineo V. Bolivia
8. Flores Bedregal et al. v. Bolivia
9. Valencia Campos et al. v. Bolivia
10. Poblete Vilches et al. v Chile;
11. Amrhein et al. v Costa Rica;
12. Scot Cochran v. Costa Rica
13. Ruano Torres et al. v El Salvador;
14. Casierra Quiñonez et al. v Ecuador
15. Hidalgo et al. v Ecuador
16. Girón et al. v. Guatemala;
17. Martínez Coronado v. Guatemala;
18. Rodríguez Revolorio et al. v Guatemala;
19. Villaseñor Velarde et al. v Guatemala;
20. Baptiste et al. v Haití
21. V.R.P., V.P.C. et al. v Nicaragua;
22. Fiallos Navarro v. Nicaragua
23. Galdeano Ibáñez v. Nicaragua
24. Canales Huapaya y otros v. Peru
25. Pollo Rivera et al. v Peru;
26. Zegarra Marín Vs. Peru;
27. Muelle Flores v. Peru;
28. Cuya Lavy v. Peru
29. Cordero Bernal v. Peru
30. Cajahuanca Vásquez v. Peru.
31. Bravo Garvich et al.(Dismissed Workers of the Empresa Nacional de Puertos S.A./ National Ports Company) v. Peru
32. Members of the Single Workers Union of Ecasa (SUTECASA) v. Peru.
33. Bendezú Tuncar v. Peru
34. Ortiz Hernández et al. v Venezuela;
35. González et al. v Venezuela
36. Navarro Hevia v. Venezuela
37. Rodríguez Pacheco et al. v Venezuela
38. Revilla Soto v. Venezuela



CHAPTER

11

Additional activities



Outlined below are various activities undertaken in 2024 outside the Court's Regular Sessions. To learn more about the scope of these activities and others carried out by the Court, click [here](#).

Presentation of the Annual Report for 2023

On March 9, the President of the Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, presented the Court's Annual Report for 2023 to the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs of the Organization of American States.

In her speech, the President highlighted 2023 as a year of high jurisdictional output, highlighting the increase in the substantive judgments issued and the States' compliance with these judgments. In addition, it mentioned that the average time for resolution of a case has been reduced to 26 months.

On June 28, during the OAS 54th General Assembly held in Asunción, Paraguay, President Hernández presented the report to the Member States, pursuant to Article 65 of the American Convention. During her speech, she highlighted the Court's work in consolidating key standards in six areas: (i) judicial independence, (ii) the impact of corruption on democracy, (iii) limits on pretrial detention, (iv) protection of human rights defenders, (v) rights of indigenous peoples and (vi) scope of the human right to a healthy environment.

Dialogue with the bodies of the Organization of American States (OAS)

- **Meetings with States Parties' representatives to the OAS**

From May 6 to 11, the President and the team from the Registrar's Office visited Washington, D.C. to present the 2023 Annual Report to the OAS Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, where they met with various Permanent Missions to the OAS.²³⁷

- **Special Session of the OAS Permanent Council**

On October 9, the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Judge Nancy Hernández López, participated in the special session of the OAS Permanent Council, which commemorated the 55th anniversary of the American Convention on Human Rights, the 45th anniversary of the I/A Court H.R., and the 65th anniversary of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. In her speech, the President highlighted that "the Court has established cutting-edge case law, influencing the constitutional courts of Latin America and the Caribbean, providing new standards of international justice for the region, serving as a beacon in the consolidation of an inter-American justice that encompasses all rights for all people."

²³⁷ Representatives of Costa Rica, Paraguay, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Spain, Guatemala, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Honduras, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Brazil, United States, Canada, Bahamas, Surinam, Bolivia, Panama.



President Nancy Hernández López during the extraordinary session of the OAS Permanent Council, commemorating the anniversaries of the American Convention, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and the IACHR.

• Tribute to outgoing judges of the I/A Court H.R.

On December 12, the Extraordinary Assembly of the Permanent Council of the OAS highlighted the career and contributions of Judges Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto and Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor after 12 years of work at the Inter-American Court. During the event, the outgoing judges shared reflections on their work in strengthening human rights in the region.



Judges Humberto Sierra Porto and Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor during the tribute for their 12 years of service at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, held on December 12 at the OAS.

- **Meeting of the OAS Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs**

On December 12, the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Judge Nancy Hernández López, participated in the Meeting of the OAS Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs. At this session, the analysis of gender parity in the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights was addressed. During the event, the President highlighted the importance of gender equality in international justice, speaking on the topic: “Parity in High Courts.”

Dialogue with Regional Presidents, Vice Presidents and Foreign Affairs Ministries

- **I/A Court H.R. Delegation meets with the Vice President of Paraguay**

On June 26, the President of the Inter-American Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, Vice President Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, Registrar Pablo Saavedra Alessandri and Deputy Registrar Mrs. Gabriela Pacheco Arias met with the Vice President of Paraguay, Pedro Alliana. This visit took place alongside the 54th OAS General Assembly in Paraguay.

- **Visit of the President of the Republic of Paraguay**

On August 20, the President of the Inter-American Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, Registrar Pablo Saavedra Alessandri and Deputy Registrar Gabriela Pacheco Arias, received the President of the Republic of Paraguay, Santiago Peña Palacios and his delegation.



The President of the Republic of Paraguay, Mr. Santiago Peña Palacios, and his delegation visited the Court's headquarters.

- **Formal Meeting with the President of the Republic of Guatemala**

On September 9, Judge Verónica Gómez met with the President of the Republic of Guatemala, Bernardo Arévalo de León. The Court's Deputy Registrar and the Executive Director of COPADEH also participated in the meeting.



Judge Verónica Gómez and President Bernardo Arévalo de León during the protocol meeting in Guatemala.

- **Meeting with Guatemalan Minister for Public Health and Social Services**

On September 10, the Inter-American Court delegation had the opportunity to speak with Joaquín Barnoya Pérez, Minister of Public Health and Social Services of Guatemala, on the implementation of the measure to provide medical, psychological and/or psychiatric treatment ordered by the Court in multiple judgments. In addition, they discussed reparations related to the construction or strengthening of health centers, and guarantees of non-repetition related to HIV prevention, diagnosis and care for people with HIV.

- **Meeting with the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Colombia**

On September 24, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique met with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs represented by Mrs. Paula Andrea Vásquez Restrepo, Acting Secretary General of the Ministerial Office.

| Legal Dialogue with National Law Courts

- **Connected Courts International Forum**

On April 11, Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, Vice President of the Inter-American Court, participated in the International Forum Cortes en Conexión at the High Court of Justice (STJ) in Brazil. This activity was part of the program commemorating the 35th anniversary of the creation of the High Court, which addressed topics such as the execution of orders of International Courts, the challenges posed by artificial intelligence for the judiciary, the optimization of the proceedings management through the use of AI and the ethical dilemmas faced by the algorithm of new tools, among others.

- **Meeting between the I/A Court H.R. and the Supreme Court of Paraguay**

On June 28, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, the Vice President Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique, Registrar Pablo Saavedra Alessandri and Deputy Registrar Gabriela Pacheco visited the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay where they met with the President of the SCJ, Luis M. Benítez Riera, the First Vice President, Gustavo Santander, the Second Vice President, Alberto Martínez Simón and the Justices Carolina Llanes and César Diesel.



Delegation of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights led by President Nancy Hernández López during the meeting with authorities from the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay.

Additional Activities

- **Swedish Delegation visits the Court's Headquarters**

On January 16, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, held a meeting with a delegation from Sweden consisting of Dag Anders Matts Juhlin-Dannfelt, Director General of Global Affairs at the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Joakim Karl Oskar Ebberstén, Desk Officer for Central America at the Department of Asia and Latin America at the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Hans Magnusson and Jessica Martebo, Second Secretary in charge of Political and Commercial Affairs at the Swedish Embassy in Guatemala.

- **Meeting of the Group of Experts in Human Rights on Nicaragua**

On March 4, a meeting was held with the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua (GHREN) at the headquarters of the Inter-American Court.

- **Meeting between the President and the Center for Political and Constitutional Studies**

On April 10, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, met with Rosario García Mahamut, Director of the Center for Political and Constitutional Studies (CEPC). During the meeting, the President expressed her desire to strengthen relations, deepen knowledge of the law and disseminate international instruments for the promotion and defense of human rights.

- **Meeting with the Human Rights Commission of Germany**

On April 19, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, the Registrar Pablo Saavedra Alessandri, and then Deputy Registrar, Romina Sijniensky, received a delegation from the Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid Commission of the Bundestag (Federal Parliament of Germany) at the Court's headquarters.

- **Meeting with the Peruvian Foreign Ministry**

On May 13, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, and the Registrar, Pablo Saavedra Alessandri, met with members of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, including its official representative Gustavo Adrianzén Olaya, President of the Council of Ministers of Peru. The meeting addressed issues related to the relationship between Peru and the Court.

- **The Woodrow Wilson International Center visits the Court**

On June 4, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, met with a delegation from the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars to discuss the scope of the Court and its functions.

- **Meeting with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IHR)**

On June 4, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, met with representatives of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IHR) with the aim of generating synergies in the work of both institutions.

- **Bolivia's Attorney General visits the Court**

On June 13, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, met with the Attorney General of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, César A. Siles Bazán, to discuss the promotion and defense of human rights and to share the actions undertaken by the Attorney General's Office in Bolivia.

- **Visit of the Association of Women Judges of Argentina**

On July 1, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández, met with representatives of the Association of Women Judges of Argentina. During the Association's visit, they participated in a round table with attorneys from the Office of the Registrar and attended a public hearing. In addition, on July 1, an addendum to the cooperation agreement was signed, focused on training and updates to the Court's case law.

- **Meeting with the Secretary of Human Rights of the Nation of Argentina**

On August 8, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, held a meeting with Alberto Julio Baños, Secretary of Human Rights of the Nation of Argentina and Javier Salgado, Representative and Director of International Litigation in Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Culture of Argentina with the objective of strengthening the dialogue between the Court and the Argentine State, specifically in relation to cases in the monitoring stage.

- **Meeting with the Attorney General of Guatemala**

On September 9, the delegation of the Inter-American Court met with the Attorney General of Guatemala, Julio Roberto Saavedra Pinetta, and the Executive Director of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH), Héctor Oswaldo Samayoa. The delegation and the authorities discussed the monitoring of the implementation of provisional measures and compliance with judgments.

- **Meeting with the Foreign Minister of Paraguay**

On September 16, the Inter-American Court Vice President, Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, accompanied by Deputy Registrar Gabriela Pacheco Arias, met with Foreign Minister Rubén Ramírez Lezcano at the Paraguayan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as part of efforts to monitor compliance with judgments relating to indigenous communities in the Paraguayan Chaco.

- **Meeting with the Attorney General of the Republic of Paraguay**

On September 20, Vice President Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch and the Court Delegation met with the Attorney General of the Republic of Paraguay, Marco Aurelio González, where they discussed, among other topics, support and joint activities in human rights training.

- **Meeting with the President of the Supreme Court of Paraguay**

On September 20, the President of the Supreme Court of Paraguay, Dr. Luis M. Benítez Riera, accompanied by the first and second vice presidents, Dr. Gustavo Santander Dans and Dr. Alberto Martínez Simón, met to discuss the scope of the Court's visit to Paraguay.

- **Meeting with the Colombian Missing Persons Search Unit**

On September 23, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique met with Luz Janeth Forero Martínez, Director of the Missing Persons Search Unit, and Andrés García Ospina, Head of the Unit's Legal Advisory Office, at the state entity's facilities.

- **Meeting with the President of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace**

On September 23, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique met with the President of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, Roberto Carlos Vidal López, and the Executive Secretary, Harvey Danilo Suárez.

- **Visit of the Dean of the Public Bar Association of Lima**

On October 3, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, met with the Dean of the Lima Bar Association, Raúl Canelo, in order to discuss the importance of strengthening ties between both institutions in defense of human rights.

- **Visit by the President of the Jalisco State Commission on Human Rights**

On October 24, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, met with the President of the State Commission on Human Rights of Jalisco, Luz del Carmen Godínez González. During the meeting, they signed a cooperation agreement to strengthen the dissemination of international instruments and the Inter-American Court's case law.

- **Visit of the Federal Chief Public Defender of Brazil**

On October 24, the Inter-American Court President received a visit from Dr. Leonardo Magalhães, Federal Chief Public Defender of Brazil, and Dr. Fernando Mauro Barbosa de Oliveira Junior. During the meeting, the work of the Public Defender's Office in its commitment to compliance with the Court's rulings was addressed, in addition to discussing possible communication channels that would allow strengthening this compliance.

- **Meeting with the Canadian Ambassador**

On December 3, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernandez Lopez, received the Ambassador of Canada, Ioanna Sahas Martin, in a meeting that strengthened the ties of cooperation between both institutions. During the visit, the Ambassador expressed her willingness to collaborate in strengthening human rights in the region.

Conferences and Seminars

- **Closing Lecture of the International Course “Compliance with Inter-American Court of Human Rights’ Judgments and Public Policies for their Implementation” in Argentina**

On February 23, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, participated in the closing of the International Course “Compliance with Inter-American Court of Human Rights’ Judgments and Public Policies for their Implementation.” The President gave a presentation on the Court’s case law standards in matters of judicial independence.

- **Tribute to Dr. Sergio García Ramírez, Former President and Former Judge of the I/A Court H.R.**

On February 1, Judge Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor Poisot participated in the Tribute to Dr. Sergio García Ramírez, Former President and Former Judge of the Inter-American Court, organized by the UNAM Institute of Legal Research.

- **Forum on the Inter-American Human Rights System**

On April 11, the VI Forum of the Inter-American Human Rights System was held, organized by the Court and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.



Click on the image to view the broadcast of the Forum.

- **Course in Brazil on Equality and Non-Discrimination**

From June 5 to 7, 2024, the course "Introduction to the System and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights: Right to Equality and Non-Discrimination" was held in Brasília, Brazil. This event was organized by the I/A Court H.R. Training Center and the National School for the Training and Improvement of Magistrates of Brazil (ENFAM).



Click on the image to view the broadcast of the Panel.

- **ICON-S Conference Sustainability Plenary**

On July 8, the Inter-American Court President Judge Nancy Hernández López participated as a panelist at the ICON-S Conference Sustainability Plenary in Madrid, Spain. She shared the panel with Judge Siófra O'Leary, President of the European Court of Human Rights, and Judge Imani Daud About, President of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.

- **Dialogue between Regional Human Rights Courts**

On July 10, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, participated in the seminar "Dialogue between Regional Human Rights Courts" together with the President of the European Court of Human Rights, Siofra O'Leary, and the President of the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights, Imani Daud Aboud. This event was organized by the Center for Political and Constitutional Studies of Spain. During her speech, the President highlighted the historic moment in which three women preside over the regional human rights courts. "Parity is the coherence between what is said and what is done."

- **International Seminar "Transformative trends in European and Latin American constitutionalism"**

On July 11, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, participated in the Seminar 'Transformative trends in European and Latin American constitutionalism', organized by the Center for Political and Constitutional Studies of Spain and the Max Planck Institute. At this event, she signed a framework cooperation agreement with the Center for Political and Constitutional Studies of Spain, which will strengthen relations between both institutions.

- **Virtual roundtable with the Network of National Human Rights Institutions of the American Continent (RINDHCA).**

On August 13, 2024, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López participated as a panelist in an event organized by RINDHCA. She highlighted the work of the National Human Rights Institutions in the region to protect and promote fundamental rights.

- **Roundtable on Compliance with the Measure to Search for the Whereabouts and/or Identification of Remains Ordered in Judgments in 12 Cases in Colombia**

On September 23, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique participated in a roundtable on compliance with the measure to search for the whereabouts and/or identification of remains ordered in judgments in 12 cases in Colombia.

- **Roundtable "Climate Change and the Judicial System: Transatlantic Perspectives"**

On October 7, the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, participated in the roundtable on "Climate Change and the Judicial System: Transatlantic Perspectives," organized by the Permanent Mission of France to the OAS and in collaboration with the Embassy of France in the United States. The President of the Inter-American Court emphasized the current context, recalling the climate urgency and the increase in temperatures, which affects people's quality of life and the exercise of various rights such as the right to health, the right to housing, the right to water and the right to food, forcing judicial officers to provide a rapid and effective response to the emergency.

- **Discussion "Judicial independence: strength of democracy and safeguard for the system of checks and balances"**

On November 7, in the framework of the Day of Democracy and the 75th anniversary of the Political Constitution of Costa Rica, the InterAmerican Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, participated in the discussion "Judicial independence: strength of democracy and safeguard for the system of checks and balances", organized by the Supreme Court of Justice of Costa Rica. This discussion also included the participation of Orlando Aguirre Gómez, President of the Supreme Court of Justice and Fernando Castillo Víquez, President of the Constitutional Court. The President highlighted the importance of the Political Constitution of Costa Rica and its democratic consolidation.

The I/A Court H.R. commemorated 45 years of its installation

On September 3, the ceremony was opened by the President of the I/A Court of HR, Judge Nancy Hernández López, followed by interventions by the President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Costa Rica, Orlando Aguirre Gómez, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, His Excellency Arnoldo André Tinoco.

The event was also attended by Elizabeth Odio Benito, former President of the I/A Court H.R. and former Costa Rican Minister of Justice; Luis López Guerra, former Judge of the European Court of Human Rights; and Catalina Botero Marino, Director of the UNESCO Chair in Freedom of Expression.

During the commemoration, the microsite dedicated to its 45th anniversary was presented, as well as a photographic exhibition entitled *“Establishment, installation and early years of work of the Tribunal”*. At the same time, a commemorative video was shared that provides a visual overview of the most important moments, historical developments and key milestones in the Tribunal’s history over 45 years.

As part of the I/A Court’s visits to monitor compliance with judgments, a number of activities were carried out to commemorate the 45th anniversary of its installation:



In **Colombia**, the opening ceremony was held by Hernando Parra Nieto, Rector of the Externado University; Emilssen González de Cancino, Dean of the Faculty of Law at that university; Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique, and Juliana Bustamante Reyes, Director of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The event, which took place on Tuesday, September 24, featured two panels that analyzed the importance and impact of the Court in its 45 years of existence: “Experiences of Former Presidents and Judges of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights” and “Dialogue between international and national law: contributions of the jurisprudence of the I/A Court to the protection of human rights in Colombia”.



In **Paraguay**, on Friday, September 20, the opening remarks were made by Luis María Benítez Riera, President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay; Victor Verdú, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, Vice-President of the I/A Court H.R. During the event, Diego Moreno Rodríguez, Judge-elect of the I/A Court for the period 2025-2030, gave a conference entitled “The installation of the I/A Court H.R., first years of operation and significance of its work at regional level”. In addition, Rodrigo Villagra Carrón, Chairman of the Board of the non-governmental organization Tierraviva, presented a presentation on the contributions of the jurisprudence of the IDH Court to the protection of human rights in Paraguay.



In **Guatemala**, the event of Tuesday, September 10 began with opening remarks by the Executive Director of COPADEH, followed by a keynote address given by Judge Verónica Gómez, entitled “Inter-American System for the Protection of Human Rights: Achievements and challenges”. A panel entitled “Dialogue between international and national law: contributions of the jurisprudence of the IDH Court to the protection of human rights in Guatemala” was

also held, with the participation of three speakers from civil society organizations (CEJIL, ICCPG and CALDH). In addition, Osmín Ricardo Tobar Ramírez, a victim of the Case of Ramírez Escobar et al., was heard reciting his poetry *“En justicia y en dolor”*.



CHAPTER

12

Training Center



During 2024, the Training Center of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (CDF according to its initials in Spanish) held twenty (20) face-to-face, hybrid and virtual synchronous training events on the Court's case law, using various resources and methodologies. It also supported seven (7) training initiatives, making a total of twenty-seven (27) training events.²³⁸

Registration for CDF courses continues to be massive, with more than 3,500 people enrolled in the courses organized. Of this total, in 2024, 2,200 people received training, considering those who completed all the training courses. The vast majority of those enrolled are officials of the States Parties who work in justice institutions and in state bodies linked to the protection of human rights in the region.

► In-person training

Out of twenty (20) courses, twelve (12) were in-person or mixed training processes that were carried out in six (6) States Parties,²³⁹ within the framework of cooperation projects of Switzerland and the European Commission, among others. In addition, eight (8) synchronous virtual trainings were held, some of which were directed to specific States Parties²⁴⁰ and others that were regional in scope.

The teaching staff of these training courses is made up of a balanced team of both male and female experts in international human rights law, consisting of 51.9% women and 48.1% men.

► Asynchronous virtual training

As of December 2024, the Virtual Classroom of the Inter-American Court Training Center offers thirty-seven (37) free self-training courses in four languages: 27 courses in Spanish, 4 courses in English, 3 courses in Portuguese and 3 courses in French.

37 Free self-paced courses in four languages

27 Courses in Spanish

04 Courses in English

03 Courses in Portuguese

03 Courses in French

During 2024, 19,765 people were registered. The largest number of people registered come from the States parties to the American Convention, mainly from Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Ecuador and Bolivia.²⁴¹ There are also registrations from people from States of the continent that are not part of the Pact of San José, as well as from European, African and Asian countries.

The teaching staff of the self-training courses is made up of a team of experts in international human rights law, consisting of 64% women and 36% men.

²³⁸ It should be noted that there are courses that involve face-to-face training modules or activities, in addition to virtual modules. Since they are part of the same training course, they are counted as a single training activity. This report only includes the training courses organized by the I/A Court H.R. Training Center and does not refer to other specific dissemination or training initiatives carried out by other areas of the Office of the Registrar (such as activities for journalists or seminars held during traveling sessions or other initiatives).

²³⁹ Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama and Paraguay.

²⁴⁰ Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico and Uruguay.

²⁴¹ In order of highest registrations.

In-person and virtual synchronous training

CDF IN-PERSON AND HYBRID TRAINING COURSES	DATE	PARTICIPANTS
International Course on Compliance with Inter-American Court of Human Rights' Judgments and Public Policies for their Implementation.	February 23, 2024	70
Costa Rican Psychologists Professional Association (CPPC).	January 23 & 30 and February 7, 2024	10
Training Sessions and Lecture Series on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights Case Law Guidelines - Guatemala City, Guatemala.	February 12 & 13, 2024	690
Conference Series on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights Case Law Guidelines - Quezaltenango.	February 15 & 16, 2024	328
Course on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the Rights of Women in the I/A Court H.R. Case Law- Alta Verapaz.	March 4 & 5, 2024	177
Refresher Course on the Case Law of the I/A Court H.R. for judges in the region. (I/A Court H.R. - RIAEJ).	May 4 to June 26, 2024	344

CDF IN-PERSON AND HYBRID TRAINING COURSES	DATE	PARTICIPANTS
Seminar on Advisory Opinion OC-29/22, I/A Court H.R., National Mechanisms for the Prevention of Torture and the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT).	May 9, 2024	22
Introduction to the Inter-American System and Court of Human Rights: right to equality and non-discrimination - ENFAM.	June 5 to 7, 2024	42
Refresher Course on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights Case Law for Public Defenders of the Region - (AFMJN).	June 11 & 14, 2024	60
Initial Training Course for Applicants to the Judiciary - (FIAJ) Costa Rica.	July 12, 2024	34
Seminar on the I/A Court H.R. and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace in Colombia - (JEP).	August 5, 2024	14
Second stage of the course "Introduction to the Inter-American System and Court of Human Rights: right to equality and non-discrimination - ENFAM.	August 5 to 7, 2024	40
Roundtable on I/A Court H.R. training - Network of National Human Rights Institutions of the American Hemisphere (RINDHCA).	August 14, 2024	13

CDF IN-PERSON AND HYBRID TRAINING COURSES	DATE	PARTICIPANTS
Course on Public Defense with Equity - Public Defense Ministry of Argentina / RIAEJ.	August 19 to October 11, 2024	2
Course on Labor Rights in the I/A Court H.R. Case Law - Public Labor Ministry of Brazil.	September 24 & 25, 2024	85
Course on the I/A Court H.R. Case Law; I/A Court H.R. - Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay.	September 20, 2024	25
Course on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, case law and impact – Office of the Attorney General of Panama.	October 21, 2024	133
Refresher Course Series on the I/A Court H.R. Case Law – Center for Judicial Studies of Uruguay (CEJU) and Judicial Training Center of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.	October 21 to 23, 2024	80
Course on political rights in I/A Court H.R. Case Law – Judicial School of the Electoral Court of Mexico.	October 29 and 31, 2024	35
Refresher Course Series on the I/A Court H.R. Case Law in the Matter of Due Process and Convention-based Judicial Review – PGE.	November 14, 2024	31
Total number of individuals trained		2,269

1. International Course on Compliance with Inter-American Court of Human Rights Judgments and Public Policies for their Implementation

The international course “Compliance with Inter-American Court of Human Rights’ Judgments and Public Policies for their Implementation” concluded on February 23. This first edition of the international course was organized by the Directorate of Compliance Monitoring of the Inter-American Court and the Institute of Public Policies in Human Rights of MERCOSUR (IPPDH), within the framework of an agreement signed between both institutions.

The closing ceremony was led by the Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, who also gave a lecture on the Court’s case law standards in matters of judicial independence, reparations and their compliance. The course created a space for the exchange of experiences among the more than 70 participants from 15 countries in the region, among whom were state agents and people who work in institutions that exercise States’ legal representation in proceedings before the I/A Court H.R., public officials from different institutions, representatives of alleged victims in proceedings before the Inter-American System, Inter-American public defenders, and persons from civil society and academia interested in the implementation of the reparations ordered by the Inter-American Court.



Closing of the International Course on Compliance with Judgments and Public Policies.

2. Costa Rican Psychologists Professional Association (CPPC)

On January 1, 2024, the Regulation on the psychological support service for persons who testify before the I/A Court H.R. came into force. The service is provided by psychology professionals from Costa Rica, within the framework of a cooperation agreement signed by the Inter-American Court on August 30, 2023, with the Costa Rican Psychologists Professional Association (CPPC).

In order to reinforce the training of service providers, on January 23 and 30 and February 7, a second training module was held. At this stage, ten (10) psychology professionals participated. The classes were taught by a specialist psychologist and lawyers from the Office of the Registrar of the Inter-American Court.



Participants of the Public College of Psychology Professionals of Costa Rica (CPPC). Click on the image to view the regulations.

3. Training Sessions and Lecture Series on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' Case Law Guidelines - Guatemala City, Guatemala

On February 12 and 13, the *Training Sessions and Lecture Series on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' Case Law Guidelines* were held in person at the facilities of the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of the Rafael Landívar University in Guatemala City, aimed at officials of public institutions, as well as students and academic staff of the faculty. The Inter-American Court President, Judge Nancy Hernández López, inaugurated the event and gave a keynote lecture. Among those present at the opening ceremony was Rolando Escobar Menaldo, Dean of the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of the Rafael Landívar University. The event was attended by the Ambassadors of Switzerland, the Kingdom of Sweden and Costa Rica in Guatemala, as well as numerous authorities from public institutions and members of the Professional Association of Lawyers and Notaries of Guatemala. More than 459 students and professors from the faculty and at least 231 people from institutions of the administration of justice participated in the lecture series, including judges, prosecutors, members of the public criminal defense, among other key actors in the protection of human rights in Guatemala.

4. Lecture Series on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' Case Law Guidelines – Quetzaltenango, Guatemala

On February 15 and 16, 2024, the Lecture Series on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' Case Law Guidelines was held at the headquarters of the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of the Rafael Landívar University in the city of Quetzaltenango. 226 people participated in this course, including law students and professors from the faculty, as well as 102 officials from the administration of justice, including judges, prosecutors and public criminal defenders.

5. Course on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and Women's Rights in the I/A Court H.R. Case Law – Alta Verapaz, Guatemala

On March 4 and 5, 2024, the Training Center of the Inter-American Court held the *Course on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and Women's Rights in the Inter-American Court Case Law*, at the headquarters of the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of the Rafael Landívar University of Alta Verapaz. 122 people participated in the training activity, including students and professors of the faculty, as well as 55 officials from various institutions of the administration of justice.

Introductory lectures were given on the Inter-American Human Rights System, the Inter-American Court, the relationship between constitutional legal systems and the international legal system, the rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, and women's rights in the Inter-American Court Case Law, among other topics of special relevance.

6. Refresher Course on the Case Law of the I/A Court H.R. for judges in the region. (I/A Court H.R. - RIAEJ)

Between May 4 and June 26, 2024, the First Refresher Course on the Case Law of the Inter-American Court for judges in the region was held with the Ibero-American Network of Judicial Schools (RIAEJ). The event was opened by Judge Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto and Magistrate Clara Carulla, Head of the Initial Training Section of the Judicial School of the CGPJ of Spain. The virtual synchronous classes were taught by lawyers from the Office of the Registrar, as well as other human rights specialists. More than 1,200 judges from the region enrolled in this course, and of those, 344 completed it.

7. Seminar on Advisory Opinion OC-29/22, I/A Court H.R., National Mechanisms for the Prevention of Torture and the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT)

On May 9, an activity was organized for the benefit of various National Mechanisms for the Prevention of Torture and the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), to disseminate and discuss the content and scope of *Advisory Opinion OC-29/22 on Differentiated Approaches to Certain Groups of Persons Deprived of Liberty*. The Seminar was led by then Deputy Registrar of the Court, Romina Sijniensky, and was attended by 22 officials belonging to various National Mechanisms from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico and Paraguay, among others.

8. Introduction to the Inter-American System and Court of Human Rights: right to equality and non-discrimination – (ENFAM) Brasilia, Brazil

From June 5 to 7, 2024, the National School for the Training and Improvement of Magistrates of Brazil (ENFAM) held an in-person course on Introduction to the Inter-American System and Court of Human Rights: Right to Equality and Non-Discrimination. The training process was held in the city of Brasilia, Brazil, and 42 judges, with the participation of members of other justice institutions in Brazil. The inauguration was led by the Inter-American Court Vice President, Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch, and Brazilian authorities.

9. Refresher Course on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' Case Law for Public Defenders of the Region - (AFMJN)

On June 11 and 14, 2024, the *Refresher Course on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' Case Law for Public Defenders of the Region* was held virtually with the Association of Officials and Judges of the National Justice of Argentina (AFMJN). The opening was led by the Deputy Registrar of the Inter-American Court, Gabriela Pacheco Arias, and the Vice President of the AFMJN, María Carolina Ocampo. Sixty public defenders from the region actively participated in the event.

10. Initial Training Course for Applicants to the Judiciary - (FIAJ) Costa Rica

On July 12, 2024, a training session was held as part of the Initial Training Course for Applicants to the Judiciary, organized by Lawyer Édgar Cervantes Villalta, the Judicial School of Costa Rica. The activity was aimed at 34 applicants to the judiciary. Within the framework of the activity, the participants made a visit to the facilities of the court library, where they received informative talks about the resources of the training center and the court library.

11. Seminar on the I/A Court H.R. and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace in Colombia - (JEP)

On August 5, 2024, a seminar was organized with the Special Jurisdiction for Peace in Colombia (JEP), with the participation of the Inter-American Court, lawyers from the Office of the Registrar, and on behalf of the JEP, Judge Roberto Carlos Vidal López, President of the JEP, and Judge Alexandra Sandoval Mantilla, Vice President of the Chamber of Amnesty or Pardon of the JEP.

12. Second stage of the course "Introduction to the Inter-American System and Court of Human Rights: right to equality and non-discrimination - ENFAM

From August 5 to 7, with the National School for the Training and Improvement of Magistrates of Brazil (ENFAM), the second stage of the course Introduction to the Inter-American System and Court of Human Rights: Right to Equality and Non-discrimination was held in Brasília, Brazil. 40 state and federal judges from different instances and jurisdictions of Brazil participated in the training activity. The course was inaugurated by the Inter-American Court Vice President, Judge Rodrigo Mudrovitsch.

13. Roundtable on I/A Court H.R. training - Network of National Human Rights Institutions of the American Hemisphere (RINDHCA)

On August 14, a virtual roundtable was held organized with the Network of National Human Rights Institutions of the American Hemisphere (RINDHCA). At the inauguration, the President of the Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López, highlighted the work of the National Human Rights Institutions of the region to protect and promote fundamental rights. Pedro Callisaya Aro, Secretary General of RINDHCA, the Registrars of the Court and authorities of thirteen (13) national human rights institutions of the region also participated in the activity, of which seven (7) were represented by their heads of institution. Among other topics, they discussed the possible lines of work of the NHRIs before the Inter-American Court within the framework of their jurisdictional functions, as well as joint initiatives for training in human rights.

14. Course on Public Defense with Equity - Public Defenders Office of Argentina (RIA EJ)

From August 19 to October 11, the second edition of the course on Public Defense with Equity was held with the Public Defenders Office of Argentina and the Ibero-American Network of Judicial Schools (RIA EJ). 44 public defenders from Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia enrolled. This course aimed to reflect, through role-playing exercises, on the interpretation and application of the standards of international human rights law, with a focus on the rights of women and sexual diversity from a public defense perspective.

15. Course on the I/A Court H.R. Case Law – Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay

On September 20, the Human Rights Department of the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay held an event on the Inter-American Court case law on corruption, human rights and judicial independence. The training session was held in the auditorium of the Supreme Court of Justice and was attended by 25 officials from the administration of justice. This event was supported by the European Commission and was held within the framework of the visit to Paraguay to monitor compliance with judgments as part of the activities to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the establishment of the Court.

16. Course on Labor Rights in the I/A Court H.R. Case Law – Brazilian Public Labor Ministry

On September 24 and 25, a synchronous virtual course on *Labor Rights in the Inter-American Court Case Law* was organized with the Brazilian Public Ministry for Labor. The activity was opened by the Attorney General of the Brazilian Public Ministry of Labor, José de Lima Ramos Pereira. More than 85 people from the Ministry participated in the sessions.

17. Course on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, case law and impact – Office of the Attorney General of Panama

On October 21, together with the Office of the Attorney General of Panama, a workshop was held on the impact of the Court's case law, convention-based judicial review and economic, social, cultural and environmental rights. The event, supported by the European Commission, was held at the headquarters of the Office of the Attorney General and was inaugurated by the Attorney General of Panama, Dr. Rigoberto González Montenegro and the Registrar of the Inter-American Court, Pablo Saavedra Alessandri. This workshop was attended by more than 133 officials from the Office of the Attorney General and from other public institutions, as well as teachers and students from universities and people from human rights organizations. It was held within the framework of the Commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the establishment of the Inter-American Court.

18. Refresher Course Series on the I/A Court H.R. Case Law – Center for Judicial Studies of Uruguay (CEJU) and Judicial Training Center of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires

From October 21 to 23, together with the Center for Judicial Studies of Uruguay (CEJU) and the Judicial Training Center of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CDF), the Course on the on the Inter-American Court Case Law was held. The course was opened by Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique, the national director of the Public Defense of Uruguay and member of the Board of Directors of CEJU, Susana Rey, and the judge of the High Court of Justice of the City of Buenos Aires and president of the Academic Council of the CDF, Marcela de Langue. Judge Pérez Manrique then gave a lecture in which he highlighted the important role played by national courts and public defenders in the application of convention-based judicial review. The course also addressed the case law of the Inter-American Court on the rights of women, people with disabilities and older adults. The event was held virtually and was attended by more than 80 officials from the Uruguayan public defense and from the Judiciary of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.

19. Course on political rights in I/A Court H.R. Case Law – Judicial School of the Electoral Court of Mexico

On October 29 and 31, the Inter-American Court Training Center and the Electoral Judicial School of the Mexican Federation held a virtual course on *Political Rights in the Inter-American Court of Human Rights Case Law*. This course was aimed at 35 professors from the Electoral Judicial School and magistrates of the Electoral Court of the Judiciary of the Mexican Federation.

20. Refresher Course Series on the I/A Court H.R. Case Law in the Matter of Due Process and Convention-based Judicial Review – (PGE) Bolivia

On November 14, the Inter-American Court Training Center and the Human Rights Directorate of the Attorney General's Office of the State of Bolivia (PGE) held the *Refresher Course Series on the Inter-American Court Case Law in the Matter of Due Process and Convention-based Judicial Review*. The training session catered for 31 officials of the PGE who are specialists in human rights. Judge Ricardo Pérez Manrique gave the welcoming remarks and an inaugural lecture.

Self-training courses offered – Virtual Classroom of the Training Center

No.	COURSE NAME	REGISTRANTS
1	Introduction to the Inter-American Human Rights System (SIDH)	4402
2	Access and proceedings before the Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights	2303
3	The rights of children and adolescents in the Inter-American Court case law	2201
4	The right to equality and the principle of non-discrimination	1310
5	The rights of women in the Inter-American Court case law	1197
6	Right to due process in the Inter-American Court case law	823
7	The rights of indigenous and tribal peoples in the Inter-American Court case law	744
8	The rights of people with disabilities in the Inter-American Court case law	614

No.	COURSE NAME	REGISTRANTS
9	Economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights in the Inter-American Court case law	560
10	Persons deprived of liberty in the Inter-American Court case law	521
11	Personal liberty in the Inter-American Court case law	514
12	Corruption and human rights in the Inter-American Court case law	463
13	Comprehensive reparation in the Inter-American Court case law	424
14	Forced disappearance in the Inter-American Court case law	403
15	The Public Prosecutor's Office and the Inter-American Court case law	393
16	The right to freedom of expression in the Inter-American Court case law	377
17	Equality and non-discrimination in the Inter-American Court case law	321
18	Right to life in the Inter-American Court case law	279
19	The rights of LGBTI persons in the Inter-American Court case law	273
20	Due process in the Inter-American Court case law II	269
21	Human mobility in the Inter-American Court case law	257
22	Human rights defenders in the Inter-American Court case law	241
23	Right to health in the Inter-American Court case law	202

No.	COURSE NAME	REGISTRANTS
24	Convention-based judicial review in the Inter-American Court case law	110
25	Right to personal integrity in the Inter-American Court case law	68
26	Political rights in the Inter-American Court case law	6
27	Judicial independence in the Inter-American Court case law	3
Total Registrations		19,278

During 2024, the Inter-American Court continued to work on strengthening the Training Center's website and the Virtual Classroom. This year, efforts were focused on:

In 2024, efforts were focused on:

1 The dissemination of the courses developed in 2023.

2 The production of new courses in Spanish, with the support of the Kingdom of Sweden, in order to increase the Court's capacity to meet the growing demand for training it receives and to increase access to its resources.

3 The development and implementation in English, Portuguese, and French of its Virtual Classroom and 6 self-training courses, thanks to the cooperation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of France.

► Self-training courses in Spanish

As of December 2024, the Training Center's Virtual Classroom offers 27 courses in Spanish on various lines of case law of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. In 2024, the task of disseminating and optimizing the course offering in 2023 continued and, thanks to Swedish cooperation, the educational offering was further enriched through the production of three new self-study courses in Spanish on convention-based judicial review, political rights, and judicial independence in the Inter-American Court's case law. These courses were made available to the public on December 20, 2024.



Haga clic en cada imagen para ver la información de cada curso autoformativo

In the first planning stage, the Inter-American Court contacted experts in international human rights law to develop and teach the courses. The CDF held multiple coordination meetings with both experts to establish the methodology, content, and aspects related to the design and development of the course, and the terms of the contracts. In addition, the dates for recording the video classes were agreed upon, as well as the dates for submitting the materials, readings, and assessments included in each course. As part of the process of developing the self-training courses, the CDF sent the teachers the standard templates for the study programs and the PowerPoint presentation that accompanies the video classes, so that they could prepare the proposal for each course. These materials were duly reviewed by the training center.

Once the pedagogical proposal from each teacher was received, the training center of the Inter-American Court reviewed the objectives, content, and materials, and, where necessary, provided recommendations for pedagogical improvement of the course. Once these aspects had been approved, the video classes were recorded through the Zoom platform. Then, they were edited, for which the professional services of audiovisual editors were used, who were in charge of making the corresponding editing cuts and including the visual support slides in the videos in an attractive and appropriate way for a self-training course. For its part, the training center reviewed the quality of the editing and gave final approval. The last stage of the process of developing the new training courses consisted of adapting the content of the study programs to the format of the Inter-American Court's Virtual Classroom and hosting them there.

In parallel, also during 2024, the CDF maintained all the courses published in 2023. This involved, for example, the restructuring of 5 courses in Spanish already published to improve their accessibility. The improvements also included replacing static images with text with editable HTML elements and implementing interactive buttons, which resulted in a reduction in the size of the Virtual Classroom and, therefore, allowed for an increase in storage capacity for future courses. Quality tests were also carried out on all courses published and in the process of being published to identify possible technical errors and, eventually, correct them. Once the production of the courses and their placement on the virtual platform was completed, the CDF website was updated with the information and content of these new courses. These were then made available to the public and their availability was announced through the Inter-American Court's social networks.

► Translation of virtual classroom and self-training courses

In addition to increasing the training offered in Spanish, the CDF aims to strengthen the universal dissemination of the Inter-American Court's work and case law. For this reason, during 2024, it continued to develop its policy of making self-training courses accessible in the official languages of the Inter-American Court for the benefit of the States Parties.

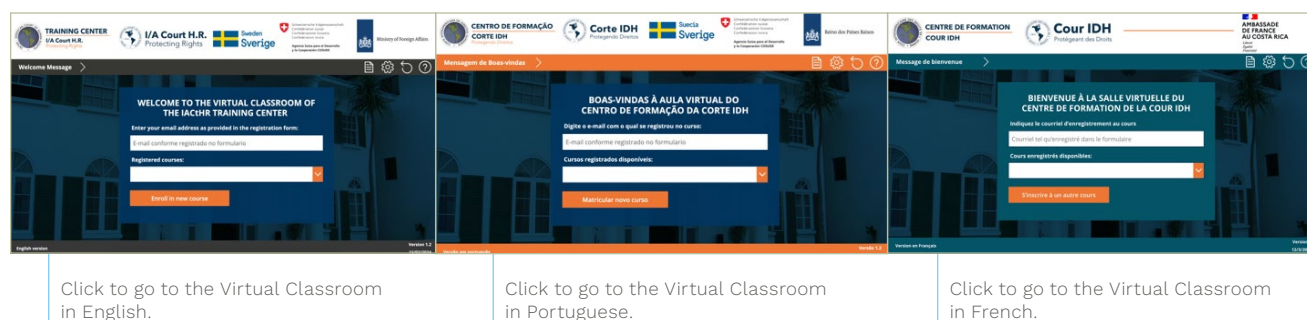
Thanks to the cooperation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in 2024 the Training Center published two self-training courses in Portuguese ("Access and Procedures before the Commission and the Inter-American Court" and "Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in the Inter-American Court Case Law") and one in English ("Freedom of Expression in the Case Law of the Inter-American Court"). This also involved the translation of the Virtual Classroom into each of these languages. The aforementioned courses were added to the three self-training courses in English and one in Portuguese that had been previously translated with the support of Swedish cooperation.

Additionally, thanks to the cooperation of the French Embassy in Costa Rica, this year the Training Center managed to develop a new virtual environment in French, which has three self-training courses that were translated into French: 1) Introduction to the Inter-American Human Rights System, 2) Access and Procedure before the Inter-American Commission and Court of Human Rights, and 3) Human Rights Defenders in the Case Law of the Inter-American Court.

To do so, once the courses to be translated were selected, the CDF contacted the translators of both languages. To do so, it had the support of translators and interpreters who devoted themselves to the task of working on the written materials of the classes and the original audios in Spanish. With the translated materials, the audiovisual editing was carried out by the same team of editors that worked on the assembly of the courses in Spanish. For its part, the CDF was in charge of reviewing the editions of the courses and approving the final products.

Once the translated texts for the virtual environment were adapted and the translation edits were completed, these courses were placed in their respective virtual classrooms. The official launch for the Portuguese and English environments was on September 6, 2024, through the Inter-American Court's social networks.²⁴² The French virtual environment was published on December 20, 2024.²⁴³

Virtual Classroom in English, Portuguese and French:



In summary, in the different virtual environments the Training Center currently has the following registration records:

ENVIRONMENT	INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED
Spanish	19,278
English	301
Portuguese	185
French	1

One year after its launch, the Virtual Classroom of the Inter-American Court's Training Center offers 27 courses in Spanish, 4 courses in English, 3 courses in French and 3 in Portuguese. This brings the total to 37 self-training courses available to the general public interested in the work of the Inter-American Court. These courses have been very well received and 19,765 people have enrolled in them.

²⁴² Launch of the virtual classroom in Portuguese: https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/comunicados/cp_57_2024_eng.pdf. Launch of the virtual classroom in English: https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/comunicados/cp_56_2024_eng.pdf

²⁴³ Launch of the virtual classroom in French: https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/comunicados/cp_93_2024_eng.pdf

In the coming years, it is expected that all courses will be available in Portuguese and almost all of them will also be available in English, and efforts will continue to translate several of them into French in order to strengthen the dissemination of the work and case law of the Inter-American Court in States Parties, such as Brazil and those in the English- and French-speaking Caribbean, as well as in other countries outside the region.

| Additional training activities supported by the CDF

In addition to organizing the activities mentioned above, the Inter-American Court Training Center supported the implementation of the following activities.

1. Regional workshop on the development of a framework of key competencies on gender equality and inclusion - International Bureau for Children's Rights (IBCR)

From March 28 to 30, the Court supported the participation of one person in the regional workshop on gender equality and inclusion, organized by the International Bureau for Children's Rights (IBCR) of Canada. The event brought together child protection experts and professionals from several countries and its objective was to identify the competencies that child protection professionals need to provide support to children and adolescents in vulnerable situations.

2. International Diploma on the Design and Management of Public Policies based on the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendant Peoples - International Institute of Law and Society (IIDS)

This activity, on March 26, was supported through the participation of a person who gave a lecture on the doctrine of Conventionality Control, within the framework of the International Diploma on "Design and Management of Public Policies based on the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendant Peoples", organized by the University of Brasília, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH), and the International Institute of Law and Society (IIDS). The International Diploma brought together at least 89 public officials, authorities of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, researchers, academics and civil society organizations from various countries.

3. II Congress of the Latin American Federation of Prosecutors – Costa Rica

On April 24, the Inter-American Court participated in the II Congress of the Latin American Federation of Prosecutors held in San José, Costa Rica, where it presented the training resources of the Court's Training Center. More than 100 prosecutors from 14 countries in the region participated in the activity. Within the framework of this initiative, a delegation of prosecutors from Argentina and its embassy in Costa Rica visited the Court's facilities.

4. DESCA Lecture Series: Right to Health and Right to a Healthy Environment - DIRAJUS-GIZ Program and IEMP

On May 29 and June 5, a presentation was given at the Virtual Lecture Series on Economic, Social, Cultural

and Environmental Rights, organized by the DIRAJUS-GIZ Program and the Institute for Studies of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Colombia (IEMP). At least 55 prosecutors, public defenders and representatives from Colombia participated in the training activity.

5. "Héctor Fix Zamudio" Training Diploma in the Inter-American Human Rights System, 12th edition – UNAM

From August 12 to November 13, the Court helped to organize the 12th edition of the "Héctor Fix Zamudio" Training Diploma in the Inter-American Human Rights System. On this occasion, at least 70 participants took part in the diploma training.

The diploma was opened virtually by the Inter-American Court President, Nancy Hernández López, and the judges Eduardo Ferrer Mac-Gregor and Humberto Sierra Porto, the Registrar Pablo Saavedra Alessandri, the Deputy Registrar, Gabriela Pacheco Arias and the Legal Director Alexei Julio Estrada participated as teachers in hybrid mode. In addition, lawyers from the Legal Area of the Secretariat participated virtually as instructors.



6. Seminar on the rights of children, adolescents and women in relation to sexual violence and the criteria of the I/A Court H.R., Office of the Prosecutor for Criminal Appeals – Public Prosecutor's Office of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina

On September 30, support was provided to the Office of the Prosecutor for Criminal Appeals of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, which organized a series of virtual conferences in which former deputy registrar of the Inter-American Court, Romina I. Sijniensky, participated, presenting the lecture *The rights of children, adolescents and women in relation to sexual violence and the criteria of the Inter-American Court*. Thirty-two officials from the Office of the Prosecutor for Criminal Appeals and the departmental Prosecutors' Offices of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, participated in this activity.

7. Virtual exchange of students working with the ACdC tool (ACdC – GIZ)

On November 19, a virtual exchange was held with students working with the ACdC tool developed by the Regional International Law and Access to Justice in Latin America Program (DIRAJUS) of GIZ. The purpose of the meeting was to expose participants to the main case law standards in terms of convention-based judicial review and environmental control. Representatives and students from the Faculty of Law of the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Ecuador, the Universidad La Salle de México, and the Center for Studies on the Teaching and Learning of Law of Mexico participated in the activity.



CHAPTER

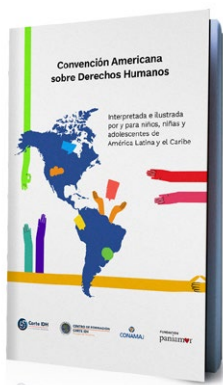
13

Publications



In the year 2024, the Inter-American Court worked on 23 new documents, of which eight were published. Three of those are new special institutional publications and five are Case Law Bulletins of the Court (one is new and four are updates to existing bulletins). The Court worked on 15 other texts in 2024 that will be published along with others in 2025.

American Convention on Human Rights by children and adolescents



Click on the image to view the document.

Taking inspiration from the children's version of Costa Rica's constitution—developed by the National Commission for Improving the Administration of Justice (CONAMAJ) with the narrative and artistic participation of Costa Rican children²⁴⁵—the Inter-American Court drafted an American Convention on Human Rights interpreted and illustrated by and for children and adolescents.

As part of this initiative, four workshops were carried out involving 70 children and adolescents ranging in age from 13 to 17. The workshops took place on November 8, 9, and 16 and December 4, 2024, at the I/A Court HR. CONAMAJ and Fundación Paniamor were involved in this process at every step. Other participating organizations included World Vision, SOS Children's Villages, Saint Anthony School, and the Elías Leiva School in Cartago.

Each workshop was facilitated by attorneys from the Secretariat of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, who guided the activities, as well as by visual artists who led the participants in the creation of artistic works. All four workshops began with an introduction to human rights, the American Convention, and the Inter-American Court.

In parallel, the Communications Department of the Inter-American Court launched a regional consultation to encourage the participation of children and adolescents from across the region. This new document is expected to be published in early 2025.



Workshop with adolescents at the headquarters of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

245 Constitución Nuestra, así como la entendemos: <https://conamaj.poder-judicial.go.cr/images/pdf/031.pdf>

Special institutional publications

Case law of the I/A Court HR and best practices on the rights of indigenous and tribal communities, the right to a healthy environment, and human rights defenders



Click on the image to view the document.

On March 25, 2024, the book *Case law of the I/A Court HR and best practices for the rights of indigenous and tribal communities, the right to a healthy environment, and human rights defenders* was published.

This publication brings together experiences shared at the 1st Meeting on Best Practices for the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Communities, the Right to a Healthy Environment, and Human Rights Defenders, organized by the I/A Court HR and held in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala during 2022. It also includes three (3) articles on I/A Court HR case law on these topics. It was produced in the context of the project called “Strengthening the protection of human rights and the rule of law through case law dialog, improvement of institutional capacities, and compliance with the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua,” which was sponsored by the Inter-American Court and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).



Click on the image to view the document.

Strengthening the capacity of justice workers in the Americas to apply international standards to cases of trafficking in persons in the context of migration

On November 17, the Court along with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime presented the publication *Strengthening the capacity of justice workers in the Americas to apply international standards to cases of trafficking in persons in the context of migration*. This document is a practical tool for justice workers that analyzes and organizes the standards of the inter-American human rights system for cases of trafficking in persons in the context of migration.



Click on the image to view the document.

Inauguration of the 2024 Inter-American Judicial Year

On December 19, the Inter-American Court published the proceedings of the inauguration of the 2024 Inter-American Judicial Year on social media.

This document contains the speeches given at the inauguration ceremony by President of the Court Nancy Hernández López, President of the Republic of Costa Rica Rodrigo Chaves Robles, and President of the Supreme Federal Court of the Federative Republic of Brazil Luís Roberto Barroso.

Series of case law bulletins of the inter-american court of human rights

The Case Law Bulletins series of the I/A Court HR is an important resource that is widely used as a tool for a broad range of educational activities carried out by the Court, as well as in the work of regional courts, public institutions, and civil society organizations. This raises the visibility of the Court's work while also fulfilling the Court's educational role for those involved or interested in the inter-American human rights system.

As of December 2024, the series includes 41 issues in Spanish and five (5) in Portuguese. In 2024, updates were made to the bulletin on [Nicaragua](#), [Honduras](#), [Guatemala](#) and [Bolivia](#), and a new bulletin was published on [Costa Rica](#).



The President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Judge Nancy Hernández López, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, Arnolfo André Tinoco, during the presentation of Jurisprudence Booklet No. 41.

Updates are also in progress on the Panama, in addition, with the support of GIZ, the Court is updating 27 thematic case law bulletins and drafting two new documents: one on the human rights of persons with disabilities and one on the climate emergency.

Lastly, in 2024, the Court sought funding to update the five (5) bulletins in Portuguese.

No.	EDITION	LINK
1	Cuadernillo No. 1 Pena de Muerte	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/38871
2	Cuadernillo No. 2 Personas en Situación de Migración o Refugio	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/38872
3	Cuadernillo No. 3 Personas en Situación de Desplazamiento	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/38873
4	Cuadernillo No. 4 Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo4_2021.pdf
5	Cuadernillo No. 5 Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo5_2021.pdf
6	Cuadernillo No. 6 Desaparición Forzada	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/38897
7	Cuadernillo No. 7 cControl de cConvencionalidad	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo7_2021.pdf
8	Cuadernillo No. 8 Libertad Personal	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/38898
9	Cuadernillo No. 9 Personas Privadas de Libertad	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/39020
10	Cuadernillo No. 10 Integridad Personal	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo10_2021.pdf
11	Cuadernillo No. 11 Pueblos Indígenas y Tribales	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo11_2021.pdf
12	Cuadernillo No. 12 Debido Proceso	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/39022
13	Cuadernillo. No. 13 Protección Judicial	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo13_2021.pdf
14	Cuadernillo No. 14 Igualdad y No Discriminación	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo14_2021.pdf
15	Cuadernillo No. 15 Justicia Transicional	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/39023
16	Cuadernillo No. 16 Libertad de Pensamiento y de Expresión	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo16_2021.pdf

No.	EDITION	LINK
17	Cuadernillo No. 17 Interacción entre el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos y el Derecho Internacional Humanitario	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo17.pdf
18	Cuadernillo No. 18 Casos contenciosos sobre El Salvador	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo18.pdf
19	Cuadernillo No. 19 Derechos de las Personas LGBTI	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo19_2021.pdf
20	Cuadernillo No. 20 Derechos Políticos	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo20_2021.pdf
21	Cuadernillo No. 21 Derecho a la Vida	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo21_2021.pdf
22	Cuadernillo No. 22 Derechos económicos, sociales, culturales y ambientales	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/37022
23	Cuadernillo No. 23 Corrupción y Derechos Humanos	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo23_2021.pdf
24	Cuadernillo No. 24 Jurisprudencia sobre México	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo24.pdf
25	Cuadernillo No. 25 Orden público y uso de la fuerza	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/38987
26	Cuadernillo No. 26 Restricción y suspensión de derechos humanos	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/38988
27	Cuadernillo No. 27 Jurisprudencia sobre Panamá	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo27.pdf
28	Cuadernillo No. 28 Derecho a la Salud	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/38989
29	Cuadernillo No. 29 Jurisprudencia sobre Honduras	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo29.pdf
30	Cuadernillo No. 30 Personas defensoras de Derechos Humanos	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo30.pdf

No.	EDITION	LINK
31	Cuadernillo No. 31 Medidas Provisionales Emblemáticas de la Corte IDH	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo31.pdf
32	Cuadernillo No. 32 Medidas de reparación	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo32.pdf
33	Cuadernillo No. 33 Excepciones Preliminares	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo33.pdf
34	Cuadernillo No. 34 Jurisprudencia sobre Guatemala	https://bibliotecacorteidh.winkel.la/ CUADERNILLOcuadernillo-de-jurisprudencia-de-la-corte-interamericana-de-derechos-humanos-no-34-jurisprudencia-sobre-Guatemala
35	Cuadernillo No. 35 Jurisprudencia sobre Nicaragua	https://bibliotecacorteidh.winkel.la/Product/ViewerProduct/1772#page=1
36	Cuadernillo No. 36 Jurisprudencia sobre Brasil	https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo36_2022_port1.pdf
37	Cuadernillo No. 37 Independencia Judicial	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/38635
38	Cuadernillo No. 38 Jurisprudencia sobre Uruguay	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/38697
39	Cuadernillo No. 39 Jurisprudencia sobre el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/41133
40	Cuadernillo No. 40 Jurisprudencia sobre Paraguay	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/adjunto/38869
41	Cuadernillo No. 41 Jurisprudencia sobre Costa Rica	https://biblioteca.corteidh.or.cr/documento/77133

| Institution-building and promotion of human rights

During 2024, the Inter-American Court continued its work on strengthening institutions through the Regulation on Psychological Support for individuals making statements before the I/A Court HR, as well as the Regulation on the Assistance Fund for Professional Internships and Visits.

Both of these entered into force in 2024, and steps were undertaken with international cooperation organizations to initiate activities under these regulations.

Regulation on Psychological Support

The Inter-American Court developed the Regulation on Psychological Support for individuals making statements before the I/A Court HR. Its purpose is to regulate access to and operation of this service in order to ensure physical, emotional, and psychological protection for those appearing in person at the Court so that they can give their statements under the best possible conditions. This regulation entered into effect on January 1.

The services will be provided by psychology professionals under an agreement the I/A Court HR signed on August 30, 2023, with the Public Association of Psychology Professionals of Costa Rica (CPPCR). In order to build a team of psychology professionals capable of meeting the demand for service at the Court, the I/A Court HR and the Training and Integration Office of the CPPCR carried out an introductory course in October 2023 and February 2024 at the I/A Court HR and over Zoom.

Once the mechanism was established, the Inter-American Court sought ways to allow support to be provided immediately. On July 3, 2024, it signed with the Embassy of France in Costa Rica an agreement to create a fund for expenses arising from psychological support services, among other goals. Psychological support will be provided for the first time on January 30, 2025, for the [case of Ascencio Rosario et al. v. Mexico.](#)

Court HR Assistance Fund for Professional Internships and Visits

On March 15, 2024, the Regulation on the Assistance Fund for Professional Internships and Visits entered into force. This fund was created with the assistance of Swiss cooperation (COSUDE) and then strengthened with French cooperation, with the aim of providing full and partial scholarships to those who need it. In this way, the fund will ensure that finances are not an obstacle for students or recent graduates who want to participate in the Professional Internships and Visits Program of the Inter-American Court.



CHAPTER

14

Communications



During 2024, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights continued to pursue a communications strategy focused on improving the transparency, accessibility, and dissemination of its work. This update aimed to broaden the scope of its messaging and improve public understanding of the impacts of its decisions and its fundamental role in the protection of human rights in the region. Below you will find descriptions of the primary initiatives developed as part of this communications policy.

Corte IDH TV

This platform for audiovisual content from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights was launched in 2023 in an effort to bring Court communications to the people of the continent. Its programming was reorganized in 2024 and structured around the following three pillars of content:



Click on the image to view the platform.

1

Informational: Includes brief videos on judgments, monthly summaries, judgment announcements, and content related to the annual report.

2

Educational: Includes special videos such as detailed legal segments, explanations from the Court, and the “Redressing Wrongs” series.

3

Participatory: Includes content on hearings, special activities, regular sessions, and online broadcasts.

The Inter-American Court Online

In 2024, the Court began an effort to revitalize its online presence, aiming to enhance various ways of reaching people through social media, websites, and digital platforms. The use of online tools allows the Court to disseminate information on its activities and to open up avenues for interacting with anyone. On these platforms, the Court has built a community of approximately 1,800,000 followers, thereby broadening the reach of its legal activities and official events.

550,000

Followers on X
(Official accounts in English, Portuguese, and Spanish.)

79,000

Followers on
Instagram

3,699,931

Views on
Flickr

124,623

Followers on
LinkedIn

695,000

Followers on Facebook

1,520

Followers on
Vimeo

36,400

Followers on
YouTube

890

Followers on
SoundCloud

These figures show the growth of our audience and the high level of public interest in the I/A Court HR's publications. The information published on social media is linked to judicial actions and official events of the full Court as well as the members of the Court, prompting online discussions of these activities.

The “Safeguarding Rights” newsletter is published on a quarterly basis and is widely distributed throughout the Court's database.



Livebroadcasts

This year, the Court carried out 63 live broadcasts of various Court activities, including public hearings on disputes, requests for Advisory Opinions, courses, certification programs, training sessions, judgment announcements, and approximately 17 broadcasts related to content such as forums, round tables, and other social media-related content. This has allowed the Court to interact with more people from different countries around the world. Across all platforms, the Court's live broadcasts reached an audience of more than 100,000 users, not counting users taking courses provided by the Court's Education Center.²⁵⁰



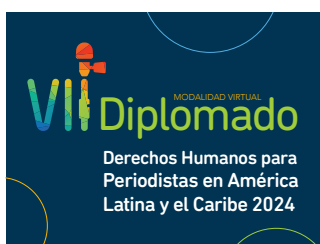
The Court's public events have been streamed on social media accounts on Facebook, YouTube, and I/A Court HR TV. The implementation of the gallery on these platforms has enabled the Court to provide more than 180,000 users with on-demand access to content and the ability to watch recordings of live broadcasts, which significantly increases the reach and staying power of the message.

“Safeguarding Rights” podcast



Since 2023, the Court has been producing a podcast series called “Safeguarding Rights,” which shares information on its rulings as well as its activities. In 2024, 11 episodes of this podcast were published on SoundCloud and Spotify and were replayed an average of 500 times.

Classes and other activities for journalists in the Americas



In 2024, the seventh iteration of the Certificate Program in Human Rights for Journalists was conducted. Fifty journalists from 20 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean participated.²⁵¹ The participants received instruction on the functioning of the Inter-American human rights system—with a particular focus on the I/A Court HR—in areas such as the right to freedom of expression; violence against women; migrants; discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; indigenous communities; economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights; and reparations for human rights violations.

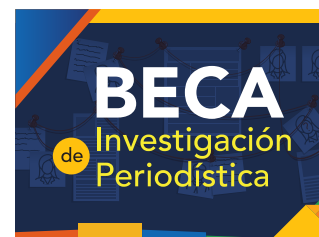
²⁵⁰ For information on the Education Center, [see chapter 12](#).

²⁵¹ Guatemala, Peru, Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Argentina, Paraguay, Chile, Uruguay, Panama, Venezuela, Brazil, El Salvador, Bolivia, and Spain.



In an effort to foster regular communication among journalists in the region, the Court has strengthened the “Dialoga” Network of Journalists, which has over 7,000 journalists in Latin America and the Caribbean connected through information on the work of the I/A Court HR in the region.

The third round of the Scholarship Program for Investigative Journalism of the “Dialoga” Network of Human Rights Journalists took place with the support of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS). Three (3) journalists, selected out of more than 188 applicants, carried out investigative journalism focused on the Inter-American Court’s rulings for three months at the Court’s headquarters. This program gave journalists the opportunity to report on human rights in the context of requests for Advisory Opinions of the Court.



Dissemination of information on rulings



BASE DE DATOS



¿Qué encuentras aquí?

Una base de datos que sistematiza la jurisprudencia de la Corte IDH.



The Court carried out the “Data for Human Rights” Project, which involved explaining the I/A Court HR’s work and its case law through nine infographics and videos.

Court materials were disseminated through a variety of projects, including the online publication of case law bulletins, as well as the Themis Digest.

Photography services and live broadcasting were provided for the events commemorating the 45th anniversary of the I/A

Court HR, in-person visits for judgment compliance monitoring, and public hearings.

Judgment announcements

The Court publicly issued 37 judgment notifications through online announcements with the participation of the parties to the cases. These announcements are disseminated through the Court’s social media accounts, with over 152,000 people reached. In this way, the information can reach a broad audience, and members of the press can be involved in announcing the Judgment.

NOTIFICATION
OF JUDGMENT

Case of
the U’wa Indigenous
People and its Members
v. Colombia

FRIDAY,
DEC. 20TH

10:00 a.m. (Costa Rica)
11:00 a.m. (Colombia)



STARTING SHORTLY ▶ STARTING SHORTLY ▶ STARTING SHORTLY ▶ STARTING SHORTLY

The Inter-American Court’s website

During 2024, the Court reaffirmed its commitment to transparency and access to information through its website, available in three languages: Spanish, English, and Portuguese. Almost 1.550,000 users accessed the site, showing an increase both in visits and in time spent reading content.

Channels for public inquiries

In keeping with its policy of transparency and public access to information, the Court has a variety of mechanisms for serving interested members of the public, including the email address (corteidh@corteidh.or.cr) and messaging on social media (Messenger, Instagram, and WhatsApp) to answer questions and provide requested information.

Arts and Human Rights



For the 45th anniversary of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and in an effort to foster more participation by new groups in the promotion and defense of human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean, a photography competition titled *“Rights in Focus: a photographic journey with the I/A Court HR”* was launched.

This initiative received more than 90 applications from across the continent. Its aim is to highlight the impacts of the Court in the region through judgments, Advisory Opinions, provisional measures, in-person visits, and hearings held in different countries. It is also intended to bring attention to stories in which human rights were protected, transforming the lives of hundreds of people across the continent.



CHAPTER

15

Agreements with national and international institutions



Agreements with national and international institutions

The Court has signed framework cooperation agreements with certain national and international entities, under which the parties commit to carrying out, inter alia, the following activities: (i) Organizing and conducting training events such as congresses, seminars, conferences, academic forums, colloquiums, and symposia; (ii) Conducting specialized internships and professional visits at the headquarters of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights for national officials; (iii) Developing joint research activities; (iv) Making the Court's jurisprudence available to national bodies.



Agreements with Universities

The Court has signed framework cooperation agreements and conventions with various academic institutions. Under these agreements, the signatory parties have agreed to jointly undertake, among others, the following activities: (i) Organizing congresses and seminars; and (ii) Conducting professional internships for officials and students from these institutions at the headquarters of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Following the signing of these agreements, the Court now has 140 partnerships with universities to foster academic research, promote knowledge exchange, and strengthen the training of new generations in human rights in the region.

During 2024, the following agreements were signed and/or renewed:

YEAR 2024

Agreements with the Inter-American Court

TOTAL:

9 countries

20 Agreements with National and International Organizations

7 Agreements with Universities





CHAPTER

16

Information and Knowledge Management



Information and Knowledge Management of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights plays a key role by fostering innovation and facilitating access to and analysis of the Court's information and knowledge. Its mission includes serving the needs of the various parts of the Court as well as external actors.

This work area includes two (2) essential units: the [Archive](#) and [the Library](#).

| Archive

The management of documents and files is an essential component of the I/A Court HR's work, ensuring the efficient provision of documentation in direct support of the work of judges and legal staff.

Various activities were carried out over the course of 2024, from receiving and processing documents to answering questions and certifying files, all with a focus on quality, efficiency, and transparency.

The ongoing process of updating technical manuals, such as the Manual on Bibliographic Citations and References and the Protocol on File Management, has reinforced the standardization of procedures, optimizing internal work and improving the clarity of institutional processes. These resources not only improve operational efficiency, but they also ensure that archival practices are aligned with the highest standards of transparency.

This report details the main activities of the Unit during 2024, highlighting the results achieved and their impacts in terms of making archival management more efficient and more focused on the needs of the I/A Court HR and of individuals using its services.

File Certification Processes

In 2024, the Archive Unit handled a total of 10 requests for file certification. These requests included highly complex files, given the thoroughness required for managing them and verifying the information.

Results

Over the course of 2024, the Archive Unit achieved the following results in its work:

- Receiving and processing documents: 4,205 documents were managed, representing a steady rate of document processing.
- With respect to the **standardization of official citations** and names of the decisions that constitute the case law of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (I/A Court HR), the Archive Unit has been taking steps to ensure the coherence, precision, and accessibility of the legal documents. The standardization of these citations allows users—whether legal professionals, researchers, or any other interested person—to find and cite these decisions consistently and unambiguously. Furthermore, the adoption of uniform nomenclature facilitates cross-referencing and linking between different I/A Court HR rulings, improving the integrity and trustworthiness of the case law database.
- 180 files were added to the repository of the Digital Historical Archive.

Library

With innovative tools like Themis AI, the I/A Court HR Case Law Database, and the Inter-American Thesaurus of Human Rights, our organization has advanced considerably in the promotion of transparency, convention-based judicial review, and citizen participation.

- **Questions:** During 2024, a total of 773 questions were received from users.
- **Online Catalog:** During 2024, 443 resources were added. The [catalog](#) now has a total of 38,553 bibliographic resources, including books, magazines, articles, electronic resources, and case law files, organized into various collections to facilitate their use for research.
- **Digital Library:** It currently has 1,260 titles. There were 1,164 [visits to the site](#) in 2024.
- **Database:** In 2024, specialized [databases](#) were incorporated that significantly improve access to high-quality legal information. Two that stand out are HeinOnline, a leading platform for international legal documentation that provides access to academic journals, international agreements, legislation, and case law, and Tirant Latam, which offers specialized content on legislation and scholarship from Latin America and Spain.
- **Literary News:** In order to highlight the newest acquisitions and bibliographic developments, the Library continues to publish a weekly newsletter called “DerHum: [Literary News](#).” This publication is emailed to approximately 12,865 subscribers throughout the world. During 2024, 48 newsletters were sent, providing detailed information on 288 bibliographic resources.
- **Creation of ISBNs and ISSNs:** A total of 11 ISBNs/ISSNs were created during the year.
- **Research Visits:** During 2024, 23 research visits took place (15 in person and 8 virtually).

Base de Datos de Jurisprudencia:

[Case Law Database](#) This platform was launched in 2023 and is still being updated continuously.

Themis AI: Innovation in Legal Analysis:

With [Themis AI](#), the I/A Court HR reaffirms its commitment to the democratization of information and access to justice, providing users with a robust methodology to meet the needs of a constantly changing legal environment. The development and implementation of Themis AI is a collaborative effort with the International Regional Law and Access to Justice in Latin America program (DIRAJus), funded by German cooperation (GIZ).

Inter-American Thesaurus of Human Rights:

The Inter-American [Thesaurus](#) of Human Rights is an important tool designed to facilitate access to legal information on human rights. This conceptual resource organizes legal terms, providing a structure that optimizes searches in both the physical and digital libraries.



CHAPTER

17

Staff of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights



REGISTRAR

Pablo Saavedra Alessandri

DEPUTY REGISTRAR

Romina I. Sijniensky (January-May)
Gabriela Pacheco Arias (starting in June)

DIRECTOR OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Alexei Julio Estrada

DIRECTOR OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Gabriela Pacheco Arias (January-May)
Ana Lucía Aguirre Garabito (beginning in September)

DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCES

Arturo Herrera Porras (January-September)
Marcelo Carvajal Monge (beginning in October)

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PRESS

Danniel Pinilla Cadavid (beginning in April)

DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Javier Mariezcurrena

DIRECTOR OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Marco Ortega Guevara

Attorneys

Agostina Cichero
Agustin Martín
Amelia Brenes Barahona
Ana Belem García Chavarría
Ana Lucía Ugalde Jiménez
Angélica Suárez Torres
Ariana Macaya Lizano
Astrid Orjuela Ruíz
Auxiliadora Solano Monge
Bernardo Pulido Márquez
Jorge Errandonea Medin
Julio César Cordón Aguilar
Martha Cabrera (July 2024)
Milagros Mutsios Ramsay
Natalia Castro Niño
Pablo González Domínguez
Paloma Núñez Fernández
Pedro Felipe Rivadeneira Orellana
Rita Lamy Freund

Legal Assistants

Álvaro J. Pérez-Bennett
Bustamante
Amanda Solano de la O
Dayanna Gomes de Moura
Génesis Ugalde Solórzano
J. Nayib Campos Salazar
Juan Pablo Solano Pochet
Manrique Naranjo Chavarría
María Andrea Vargas Araujo
Nicole Vanselow Jiménez
Reyman Alfaro Arias
Romina Troconis Naranjo
Yariela Mora Garita

Administration

Siria Moya Carvajal
Viviana Castillo Redondo

Communications and Press

Cynthia Castillo Solís
Ester Vargas Ramírez
Julliana Saborío Arguedas

Accounting

Marta Hernández Sánchez
Johana Barquero Mata
José Armando Díaz Carrillo
Jousephine Daniela Vega Herrera
Marcela Méndez Díaz
Mónica Acuña Sánchez
Randi Mejías Rojas

International Cooperation

Alexa Moya Morales
Alicia Campos Cordero
Celeste Salomé Novelli
Fidel Gómez Fontecha

Information and Knowledge Management

Ana Rita Ramírez Azofeifa
Ana Sofía Leiva Ramírez
Francella Hernández Mora
Hannia Sánchez López
Isaac Valerin Campos
Magda Ramírez Sandí
Melissa Sánchez Chavarría
Sofía Rodríguez Ramírez

Protocol and Secretaries

Lourdes Chaves Murillo
María José Abarca Valdelomar
María Gabriela Sancho Guevara
Paula Cristina Lizano Carvajal
Tatiana Villalobos Rojas
Tatiana Zamora Meléndez
Yerlin Tatiana Urbina Álvarez

Human Resources

Andrea Fallas Bogantes
Laura Villalta Herrera

General Services

Margarita Lizano Arroyo
Alexander Rojas Barrantes
Gustavo Serrano Ramírez
Silena Arias Zúñiga

Information Technology

Douglas Valverde Fallas
Bryan Rojas Fernández
Claudio Pereira Elizondo
Johnny Espinoza Quirós
Luis Mario Aponte Gutiérrez
Maryorie Subero Martínez
Pamela Jiménez Valerín
Steven Quesada Delgado



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